CARNBICK'S
LUBLE FOOD
NTS AND INVALIDS.
FOOD that digests as easily as
k and agrees with all Infants and
E ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes
Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28555—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-6 6-8		11-6 6-8
22-0 13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	22-0 13-8
22-0 12-0		22-6 12-0
37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th Oct.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.L. CATHAY	3983	50	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. OCEANA	4268	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parlitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.L. KHEDIVE	3863	600	L. H. Moule	16th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd "

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd "
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.
S. S. D'co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORADA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 430.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	500	24th Oct. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
October 1, 1891.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3389	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 21st, 1891.



CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured at LIKE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BERLOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 150 to 275 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, per Saloon.

Outwards, in Non-Liners, from 250 to 350 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY LUGGAGE stored, shipped or forwarded by P. and O. and Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

EXCHANGE, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 10th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 11th October, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingi, Bushire, Fao, Mahoneerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



THE "MINNA CRAIG" WILL SAIL to MARSEILLES direct and has accommodation for 40 First-Class Passengers. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Rs. 400, including Ticket to London First-Class. For particulars apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FINE ART PORCELAIN.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have just received a quantity of extremely PRETTY NOVELTIES in TABLE ORNAMENTS, FLOWER VASES, etc., in the above Ware, which has now become very fashionable for Table use.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fancy Tinted Coloured Figures, with Basket Flower-Holders	3 8	4 9
Fancy Tinted Coloured Figures, with Shell Flower-Holders	14 0	16 0
Fancy Tinted Coloured Figures, with Rustic Wood Flower-Holders	4 8	5 0
Fancy Coloured Shell Flower-Holders, entwined with Lilies	8 0	9 0
Fancy Coloured Tripartite Shells, with Laburnum Flowers entwined	6 0	6 12
Tinted Basket, with Flower Spray entwined	2 8	3 0
Lily Flower-Holder, with Floral Spray	7 0	8 0
Fancy Tinted Shell, with Flower Spray entwined	8 0	9 0
Large Tinted Coloured Shell Flower-Holder	7 0	8 0
Child's Figure with Flower Basket	9 8	10 12
Fancy Tinted Coloured Child's Figure, with Rustic Tree Holder	4 8	5 0
Do. Large	6 0	6 12
Fancy Tinted Coloured Large Shell, with Figures of Two Children	20 0	22 4
Fancy Tinted Coloured Basket, Large	20 0	22 4
Fancy Figure of Child, with Two Basket-Holders	5 8	6 4
Fancy Basket, with Floral Spray entwined	4 8	5 0
Fancy Tinted Cottage Leaf Basket, with Flower Spray entwined	8 0	9 0
Fancy Tinted Basket, with Floral Spray	3 8	4 0
Fancy Tinted Figure of Child, with Leaf Basket	11 8	13 0
Fancy Tinted Flower Shells, Large	1 12	2 0
Do. do. Double Shells	1 8	1 12
Fancy Tinted Basket-Shaped Salt-Cellars	0 12	1 0
Fancy Tinted Shells for Salt-Cellars	0 8	0 12
Fancy Bird Salt-Cellars	0 8	0 12
Plain White Ware, Figure of Child, with Sack Flower-Holder	3 0	3 12
Figure of Child, with Basket Flower-Holder	4 0	4 8
Figure of Child, with Floral Holder	1 4	1 8
Child and Basket-Holder, wit Floral entwined	1 12	2 0
Child and Barrel Flower-Holder	2 8	3 0
Figure of Child, with Hamper Basket-Holder	3 0	3 8
Large Boat Shell Flower-Holders	3 8	3 14
Rustic Wood and Basket-Holders	2 0	2 4
Acorn Figured Flower-Holders	0 12	1 0

A LARGE VARIETY OF FLOWER SLIP HOLDERS,
From As. 8 to Re. 1-8.

FLOWER EPERGNES IN ARTISTIC DESIGNS,
Tinted, Coloured, and Plain White,
Cash Rs. 20; Credit Rs. 22-4.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR GENT'S FELT HATS,
THE BEST VALUE,
THE LATEST SHAPES.

FROM—"Rs. 7-8"—ALL NEW.

THE LARGEST CHOICE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Price per doz. Qts.	5 8	6 4
" " Pts	3 12	4 4
Price per case of 4 doz. Qts.	21 0	23 8
" " 6 doz. Pts.	21 0	23 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES.
GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CUMMINS' PATENT
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6 4 CUBIC FEET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS
COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.
ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.
With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.
SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.
70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.
HIGH SPEED ENGINES.
Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.
A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.
OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their D esigns for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.
Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.
MIZPAH RINGS.
In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.
LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.
SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.
With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.
THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches :—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
EMULSION
OF THE FINEST TASTELESS NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL
WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME & SODA.
A RELIABLE REMEDY for Pulmonary Diseases, Coughs, Colds, Loss of Flesh, etc.
EASILY TAKEN. READILY DIGESTED.
Contains 50 per cent. of Pure Oil.
Price: per Bottle, Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

RICH CANTON SILK.
LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.
SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED :—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER
WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO. } Bombay.

CHAMBER SERVICES.
TREACHER & Co., Ld., have just received a CONSIGNMENT of CHAMBER SERVICES from the celebrated Staffordshire Potteries, which they are offering at very low rates.
The following are selected Specimen Sets, consisting of Ewer, Basin, Soap Dish, Tooth Brush Dish, and covered Commodes :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fluted Brown, Spring Flowers and Butterfly	6 4	7 0
Egypt, with Pink Flowers	6 12	7 8
Fluted Brown, Flowered Rich Design	6 12	7 8
Fluted, Pearl Azalea	6 12	7 8
Plain White	8 8	9 8
Ivy Entwine	9 4	10 4
Birds on Almond Branch	13 0	14 12
Oriental Peach Blow	13 0	14 12
Ribbon. A knot of Ribbon is figured round Neck of Jug, and the whole of the pieces are Gilt with Cream ground, a particularly Handsome Set at the price	10 0	11 4
Eton Shape, Richly Flowered and Gilt	12 0	13 8
Plain Gilt Line	17 0	19 0
Doric, Handsome Hand Painted Flowers	17 8	19 8
Poppy, a Very Rich and Handsome Design: the Ground is White with the Poppy Flower embossed in Dark Green and Gilt	18 0	20 0
Crown Devon, Rich Underglaze, Flowered and Gilt	24 0	27 0

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,
Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.
PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSDEN treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, on application to
THE MARSDEN REMEDY & Co., 113, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
STAGE MANAGER.....MR. J. H. NUNN.
The Curtain will rise this evening precisely at 9 o'clock.
SHAKESPEARE AT THE GAIETY!!
SHAKESPEARIAN WEEK!!!
SECOND WEEK of
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
Supported by
MISS LOUISE JORDAN,
AND THE MILN DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
TUESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER,
SHAKESPEARE'S SUBLIME TRAGEDY,
"HAMLET."
HAMLET.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
OPHELIA.....MISS LOUISE JORDAN.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH,
"OUR BOYS."
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH AND 9TH,
"MERCHANT OF VENICE."
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH,
"CASTE."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STUDENTS of the Various Colleges in Bombay will be admitted to the Shakespearian performances at the following Reduced Rates:—
SECOND SEATS.....TWO RUPEES.
PIT.....ONE RUPEE.
BACK SEATS.....EIGHT ANNAS.
These Tickets can only be obtained from the office of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* press (by kind permission of Mr. Framjee Mehta). NONE WILL BE SOLD AT THE THEATRE.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to Pit and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Curtain Rises at NINE o'clock.

HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,

OF BAGDAD,
(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE)
153, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from constitutional Consumption Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has cured several serious cases, (and holds first-class registered certificates) considered by Doctors as incurable and other diseases, treated by him most satisfactorily, D.V. some in 40 days more or less.

VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., DAILY.

CERTIFICATE.

To HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,
No. 86, Upper Circular Road.

Dear Sir,—Lately my wife was suffering much from Asthma, 4 years and 22 years acidity of the chest. Aan advertisement in the *Statesman* newspaper regarding your successful treatment of several cures of asthma attracted my notice. Having made inquiries regarding some of their cures, and finding the result of the inquiries satisfactory, I placed her under your treatment from the 3rd December last. I have no hesitation in saying that she has derived considerable benefit under your treatment, and judging from that result, I have every reason to hope, that you will be able to effect a radical cure ultimately. I gladly give you permission to make any use you like of this note.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER,
Judge, High Court,
73, Poddopoker Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether lean or stout, duration of disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written legibly.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held THIS DAY, a Dividend at the rate of Rupees (20) Twenty per share for the year ended 30th June, 1891, will be paid on and after Tuesday, the 6th Instant, at the registered office of the Company, No. 11, Mungesh Sonoy Street, Holi Chukla, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand in the Register this day, on production of share-certificates.

THACKARSEY NARANJEE AND CO.,
Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 5th October 1891.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Mercantile Press Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of October, 1891, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance sheet, made up to the year ending 30th June, 1891.
2. To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by Rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To declare a dividend.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

And to transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TALAKCHAND AND SHAPURJEE,
Secretary and Treasurers, The Mercantile Press Co, Ld.
Bombay, 5th October 1821.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S
"DRY"
WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.
DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862.....	£309,690	0 0
" 1885.....	£883,156	0 0
" 1886.....	£955,039	0 0
" 1889.....	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,997,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,200,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE POONA AMATEUR
BURLESQUE OPERA COMPANY.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6TH,
"ROBERT MACAIRE."

DRAMATIC PERSONÆ.

Dumont—(Landlord of the "Duke's Head" Inn).....	Mr R P Ferguson
Charles—(His Son).....	Mr Gordon, 2nd Bom Lancers
Pierre—(Waiter at the Inn).....	Mr Seton, Worcester Regt
Germeuil—(A Wealthy Farmer).....	Dr Marks, M S
Clementine—(His Daughter).....	Miss Pottinger
Robert Maccaire } (The Runaway Jacques Strop } Robbers).....	Capt E A P Hobday, R A; Mr Lloyd Jones, 13th Bo Infy.
Marie—(The Wandering Widdy)...	Mr Liddle, R E.
Sergt. Loupy—(Of the Gendarmerie)	Dr Moore, IMS.
Paul Lucien } (His myrmi- William Edward } dons).....	Driver Osborne, RA; Gunner Newport, RA.
Mrs Ulick Bourke	Capt Tallents, Lane Fusiliers.
Mrs Hansley	Capt Peacocke, Worcester Regt.
Mrs Walter Lang	Dr Trask, MS.
Mrs Tallents	Mr Hensly.
Villagers and Peasants. Mrs Owen-Owen	Mr Ford, RHA,
Miss Bernard	Mr Benn.
Miss Borradaile	Mr Skey, RE.
Miss Howard	Mr Huddleston, IM.
Miss Kirkham	Mr Benn, 3rd Bom Cavalry.
Miss Grace Kirkham	Mr Bolton, 13th Bom Infy.
Miss Kerr Pearse	Mr Geoghegan, 28th Pioneers.
Miss Palin.	Mr Kelly, RA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestral Stalls.....Rs.	5
Dress Circle, 1st Rows..... "	5
Unreserved to Orchestral Stalls and Dress Circle..... "	3
Boxes to Hold 4..... "	8
Pit and Gallery..... "	1
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to all Unreserved Seats.	
Books of the Words at SOUNDY'S..... "	1

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1891.
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
"Members of the Skating Club"
EVENING SESSION, from 8-30 to 11 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the AETERNOON and EVENING SESSIONS.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.
NUGENT & Co.

OUR
Cheapest
WHISKY
"BEN—TOR."
Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BUILDING LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, is prepared to receive tenders up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on the 9th November 1891, for certain plots of land on the Esplanade Estate, to be let on Building Leases, on terms and conditions which may be ascertained at his office.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

WE hereby give notice that we have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE from No. 6, Apollo Street, to No. 18, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

HILL, SON, & GRENAN.
Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for WINNING COAL at the Umaria Colliery. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Manager.

J. A. MAUGHAN,
Manager, C. P. Collieries,
Umaria via Katni.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપ્તુલા શેખ્આદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

R. SCOTT AND COMPANY

BEG to announce that they have a FRESH BATCH of 30 WALERS, ex-"Clitus," comprising weight carrying cobs, chargers, Lady's and Park hacks, carriage and Mail Phaeton pairs. They are splendidly bred, all broken and in first-class condition, and an inspection of them will satisfy the most fastidious that they are one of the best batches that has ever landed in India. They have been selected by Mr. R. J. Hunter from some of the best Studs in Australia, and are fit for immediate use.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forges under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SPECIAL OFFER!

FOR a limited period only, SPENCER & Co. will send any of the undermentioned PARCELS of CIGARS, packed in a Steel Trunk, without extra charge for packing, viz.:—

1,000 GOLD MOHURS, No. 2.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 22-0

1,200 SIESTAS, No. 1.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 25-8

1,300 GOLD MOHURS, No. 1.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 28-4

1,300 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 1.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 46-8

1,000 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 2.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 33-8

1,700 SUMATRAS.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 58-8

For Shipping, a crate will be provided at an extra charge of As. 12 and the Keys of the Trunk will be sent by Post.

N.B.—The above prices do not include rail charge or booking fee.

THE CIGARS ARE ALL SPECIALLY SELECTED AND PACKED IN CEDARWOOD BOXES.
THE STEEL TRUNKS ARE JAPANNED, OAK GRAIN, WITH LEVER LOCK AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANOFORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

D. MACROPOLO'S



GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin.....per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught..... " " "	4	0
Fines Lady..... " " "	3	8
Alpha..... " " "	2	8
Prince Boris..... " " "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga.....per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina..... " " "	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds.....per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe..... " " "	25	" 7-8
Regal dela Reina..... " " "	25	" 6
Trabucos..... " " "	25	" 3
Caliope..... " " "	50	" 5
Semirami..... " " "	100	" 10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4
Do. " 2 " "	4	0
Do. " 3 " "	3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0
Do. " 2 " "	3	8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABD. 1834.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL.....	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL.....	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.....	Rs. 26
Six Months.....	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DICKSON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq. (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 21, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum.....Rs.	48	Per Annum.....Rs.	55
Half-yearly..... "	25	Half-yearly..... "	30
Quarterly..... "	13	Quarterly..... "	15
Monthly..... "	5	Monthly..... "	6

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Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion.....Rs.	5
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Not exceeding three lines.....	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... "	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers. In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum.....Rs.	12	Per Annum.....Rs.	15
Half-Yearly..... "	6	Half-yearly..... "	7-8
Quarterly..... "	3	Quarterly..... "	3-4

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum.....Rs.	12
Half-yearly..... "	6
Quarterly..... "	3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum.....Rs.	13
Half-yearly..... "	6
Quarterly..... "	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 967½
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	62
Char. Mercantile	3[illegible]0	£25	£2[illegible]	5 pr. ct.	33[illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53
National Bank of India	37,200	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	1 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly	Cash Rate
Alcock Ashdown	15,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 15	10 / 7½	270 / 205
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	1.	5[illegible]
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12	107½xd
Banty Bros.	6,625	200	13	1	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	10	All.	Nil	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	875xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,825
Do. New Issue	500	375	62	33	970
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	83	80	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	50	Rs. 37	950
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	50	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	Rs. 1	155
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	71	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	10	10 pr. ct	91
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	17.	25	320x1
Kurrachee Landing	600	50	30	30	10
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,50	10	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	10	9pr. ct	51
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	1[illegible]
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	15
Oriental Loan	5,000	2	2	8 pr. ct	1
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	7 pr. c	76
Port Canning Co.	6,00	1,00	1,00	2	42
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,00	1,00	N dv	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	10	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	10	..	81
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	8	982½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	10	10	90x1
Telephone Co.	9,20	2	2	5	18
Western India Flour	...	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	35
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,42
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 2.	182½
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	90
French	500	500	all	20	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410x
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32	145
Khangaum	210	450	450	51	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	600	600	pr. ct	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	12.	4	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	40	Rs. 1	455
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	250
New Berar	1,200	500	50	45	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	106½
Prince of Wales	600	500	50	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	2	5
Sassoon	300	500	50	..	5
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	2	1,2
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	230
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	945

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	2,250	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	55
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	30	60
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	980
Connaught Mills	60	50	2	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	70	700	15	610
Coorla Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	430
Coral Mills Co., Ld	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,40	500	500	Rs. 30	455
Dhun Mills	1,00	1,00	1,00	50	825xd
Empress	2,10	500	25	10 pr. ct	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	530
Gordon Mills	2,00	1,000	1,00	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	767½
Hinganghat Mill	70	50	2	10 pr. ct	6[illegible]0
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	645
Jaffer Alli	60	50	50	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,00	30	775
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 2	600xd
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	3	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	530
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,00	1,00	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct	199
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	25	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	(1,0)	30	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,0	10	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,0	Nil.	41
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,00	all	Rs. 7	1,270
Mazagon	6,000	25	25	8	112½
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,0	1,0	7	1,70
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	10	10	7 pr. c	10.
Madura Mills	7,779	10	100	Nil.	par.
National	50	1,00	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,40	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	68
Oriental	5,72	62	62	Rs. 15	395
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	75	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,145
Queen Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 4	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	1,060x
Sassoon	1,500	1,00	1,00	2	1,40
Sholapore Mills	50	1,00	1,00	6	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,00	1,00	Nil.	480
Southern India	1,00	50	50	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	25	25	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	475
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	50	500	Rs. 20	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	70
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	360xd
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	41

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold .... Rs. 22-11
China Loaf .... " 22-5 nom.
Bar Gold, New .... " 21-14 "
Do. Old .... " 22 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch .... " 22-7
English Sovereigns .... " 14-2
Do. Dragons .... " 14-1
Bar Silver 17 Betterness .... " 106-14
Bar Silver 17½ Do. .... " 107
Sycee Silver .... " 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo Tournament, 4 p.m.
Association Football, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Hamlet," 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, "Robert Macaire," 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Bori Bunder Hall, Salvation Army Social Demonstration.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Malwa arrived yesterday from Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Cedar Branch (s), for Hull; and Tanjore (s), Jeddah, &c.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch: Statement for September 1891:—Daily average attendance, 209·13; admissions, 2,361; prevailing diseases, fevers and diseases of the respiratory organs.

EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.—Ramjee Honajee, who was sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, on the 18th ult., for the murder of his wife, will be executed in front of the County Jail on the morning of Saturday, the 10th instant.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The Hon. the Chief Justice will be the vacation judge during the ensuing vacation of the High Court, and will sit in the Insolvency Court on the 21st October and 4th November, and afterwards dispose of emergent business in chambers.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WIFE.—Rungildass Hurgovind, residing at 3rd lane, Bhoiwada, near Bhooleshvar, has made a report to the police that his wife Nanee, aged 36 years, left his house after quarelling with him on Friday and has not since returned. She was wearing at the time gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 195.

BURGLARY AT NEPEAN SEA-ROAD.—Mr. Furdoonjee Merwanjee, residing at Nepean Sea Road, has reported to the police that his bungalow was broken into by some persons on Saturday night and property valued at Rs. 145, stolen from a box, which had apparently been opened with a duplicate key. The police on enquiry found the major portion of the property lying on the ground at the rear of the bungalow.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the band of the 5th Bombay L.I., this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille	Macbeth	Herzog.
Overture	La Fille du Regiment	Donizette.
Valse	Special Berichte	Czibulka.
Fantasia	A Musical Bouquet	G. Gassner.
Polka Mazurka	Nana	A. Coraggio.
Galop	Lebenswecker	Gumbert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last night about 8 o'clock Mr. E. I. Braddon, watchmaker and jeweller, Meadow Street, died in the European General Hospital. He was admitted into the hospital about an hour before his death in an unconscious state. It is stated that he closed his shop last evening and then went to Taylor's Hotel, where he became suddenly ill, and was sent to the European General Hospital. The cause of h's death is at present unknown.

A SMART SENTENCE.—Abdool Mahomed was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of stealing some medicine, valued at three pice and six pies. He stole it from a man standing in a crowd gathered round a Hindu preacher at Mombadevie. Abdoola pleaded guilty and admitted four previous convictions and his liberation from jail about a month ago. The magistrate sent him to jail for two years with hard labour.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rama, a Hindu mendicant, aged 40 years. On Sunday last the deceased bought four annas worth of opium at a shop in Erskine Road and swallowed the drug yesterday morning. He was found lying unconscious on the road in Khetwadi, 4th lane. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at Mahim, touching the death of Minguel Fernandez, a toddy-drawer, aged 35 years, living at Lower Mahim. On Sunday evening, about 6 o'clock, while the deceased was drawing toddy from a high tree in an cart, he slipped and fell to the ground receiving serious injuries. He was picked up unconscious and taken to his house, where he died in an hour. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A SUCCESSFUL MAHOMEDAN STUDENT OF MEDICINE.—Dr. Budrudin Lukmani, the son of the late well-known Dr. Abdul Karim Lookmani, has returned from Europe, where he had gone to study medicine. He is the first Mohomedan gentleman who has qualified himself as a M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., London. During his stay in England he had a long course of training in general practice at the various hospitals there. Dr. Budrudin has made a special study of the eye, ear and throat diseases, which subjects he studied and practiced in London, at the Royal Westminster Opthalmic Hospital, and had further practice in them at Vienna under Profs. Dr. Jos. Genher and Dr. Schrotter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played this evening on the Cooperage at 5-15 p.m. between the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club and the Royal Engineers Football Club. The following are the names of the players:—

R E F C		Y M C A A C
Corporal Chandler	goal	J Waller
Lieut Walpole	backs	H J Clark
Lieut Home		A R Sharp
Lieut Tudor	½ backs	P Fischer
Corporal Veesey		E Waller
Corporal Hope		G B Guydor
Lieut Lawrence	Forwards	A P O'Brien
Lieut Watling		J Allan
Corporal Roberts		J H MacCarthy
Corporal Johnson		T H Nash
Corporal Ridgewell		C H Brierley

POCKET-PICKING AT CRAWFORD MARKET.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, a boy named Shunker Omicbund, was charged by Inspector Stanford with attempting to steal a purse, containing Rs. 28. Mrs. Sutherland, the complainant, appeared and deposed to feeling a sharp jerk at her pocket as she was leaving the Crawford Market on Saturday evening, after making some purchases. On turning round she saw the accused and putting her hand to her pocket found the purse protruding. She immediately seized the accused and called her husband, who handed the would-be thief over to the police. Shunker denied the charge alleging that he collided with the lady whilst running after a kite, when the purse fell out. The Magistrate convicted him of the offence and sentenced him to receive ten stripes with the rattan.

A DISORDERLY SOLDIER.—John Thompson, a private, belonging to the Yorkshire Regiment at Colaba, who is now on furlough from the detachment at Deesa, quarrelled with an Armenian in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street on Saturday evening. The police were sent for and Thompson was advised to go home. He was escorted as far as the tram-car on the Parel Road. Thompson sat down in the car, but he did not go far, for shortly afterwards he appeared again at the Armenian's house, and smashed lamps, glasses &c., doing damage to the extent of Rs. 20. The police were again sent for, but when the soldier saw Constables Penn and Mynn approaching he made off and disappeared. After a long search he was discovered and arrested. He was locked up at Girgaum, but as he complained of being ill, he was removed to the European General Hospital. After being treated there he was handed over to the Sergeant-Major of his regiment.

ALLOWING A PRISONER TO ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Govind Babajee, a police sepoy, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with negligently allowing to escape from his custody Salamtroy Hanmantay, who stands charged before Mr. Hamilton with committing robbery in the mail train which started from Surat for Bombay on the 7th instant, between the stations of Nowsari and Daman while the train was in motion. It will be remembered that Salamatroy was detained in the J. J. Hospital in consequence of injury caused to his leg in jumping off the train. The accused sepoy was deputed to guard Salamatroy in the hospital whence he escaped on the 25th ultimo. The sepoy pleaded that he went to drink water that night when the accused Salamatroy ran away from the hospital. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three mouths' imprisonment with hard labour.

SAD OCCURRENCE ON BOARD THE MAIL STEAMER.—A sad occurrence took place on board the mail steamer Peshawar, on her voyage to Bombay. Mr. Poke, chief engineer, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, who had been home on a long term of leave, was on his way out with his wife and two sons to resume his duties in Bombay. The heat in the Red Sea would seem to have been very severe, and on Monday last, the day before the Peshawar reached Aden, Mr. Poke was seized with a sudden attack of apoplexy and died. Mr. Poke, who was well known in Bombay, came to India about twenty-two years ago, and was employed at the Madras Powder Factory till it was abolished, when he was transferred to Kirkee. Six years ago he was appointed chief engineer at the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay. About eighteen months ago, owing to the serious illness of his wife, he went to England. Great sympathy was felt on board for Mrs. Poke, who was so suddenly bereft of her husband.

NOTES FROM INDORE.—An Indore correspondent writes:—His Highness Maharaja Holkar has issued a notification that he found police men compelling, (while passing the palace) the ryots to put off their shoes, to take down their head loads, to shut their umbrellas even during a shower of rain, and to tease and annoy them in several ways. His Highness expresses his egret that such proceedings should have been allowed by the head of the police department, and orders that these unauthorized restrictions be immediately withdrawn. He further assures his subjects that the said practices must have been promulgated by discontented subjects and political intriguers, with the object of spoiling the name of his administration. His Highness has sanctioned the laying out of a public park in the heart of the city of Indore, like those he has seen in London and Paris. It extends over twenty-one acres of land which, owing to its central position, will be a very great lung to the thickly populated capital of Malwa and will no doubt add to the health and comfort of the rich and poor alike.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday evening at the registered office of the company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Mr. Gokaldas Mahowjee occupying the chair. The following was the directors' report:—

In presenting their sixth annual report and audited accounts for the year ending 31st July 1891, your directors have the pleasure to announce that a very good business has been transacted by the company during the year under report, and they hope that the accounts which have already been posted to the shareholders will be found very satisfactory, and they now ask you to adopt the report and the accounts. Your directors beg to acquaint you with the chief incidents in the working for the year under report. Owing to active trade competition existing between the ginning and pressing factories at Pachora and its surrounding villages your company, in order to secure a good portion of the customers, had to allow them handsome discount in rates. The present result would have been more satisfactory had the competition not been so keen. However, your directors think the result of the year under report is not in any way disappointing or unsatisfactory. By economical management and by the great influence of the secretaries, treasurers and agents, and by their own extensive dealings in cotton, the result of the working of your company has been much better than that of the preceding year. Your directors believe you will consider the result highly satisfactory. The total quantity of cotton ginned by the company during the year is 33,623 cwts against 36,997 cwts during the preceding year. The total number of bales pressed by the company during the year is 22,874 against 15,448 bales during the previous year. During this year the company has pressed a larger number of bales than during any previous year since the formation of the company. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the balance at credit of profit and loss account is Rs 28,697-9, including the amount of Rs. 1,331-11 carried over from last year, which your directors recommend to dispose of as under:—In paying a dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per cent. per annum free of income-tax being equivalent to Rs. 40 per fully paid up share Rs. 20,000; carrying reserve fund account Rs. 6,000; carrying to depreciation fund account Rs. 1,500; paying bonus to company's employés Rs. 197-9, and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 1,000; total Rs. 28,697-9.

The new boiler of ginning engine, which was purchased by the company at the beginning of the year, has already been duly fitted, and it works very satisfactorily.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared, and payable on and after the 9th inst. Mr. Byramjee Darashaw Nariman was re-elected as the director of the company. Mr. Manecklal Atmaram was appointed an auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 75. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Marine Street, Fort, Mr. Kursondas Vallabhdas presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their sixth annual report of the working of the mill for the year ended 30th June last. You will see from the audited balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss account that the company has made, during the year under report, a net profit of Rs. 1,90,712-15-1, including the balance of Rs. 619-6-1, brought forward from the last year's account, which your directors trust will be considered satisfactory. Out of the above sum of Rs. 1,90,712-15-1, your directors have paid an instalment of dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 per share for the first half-year ending 31st December 1890, absorbing Rs. 38,205, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,52,507-15-1 to be dealt with, which your directors propose should be appropriated as follows:—For the payment of second half-yearly dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share Rs. 42,450. To the credit of depreciation account Rs. 55,377-11-5, to the credit of preliminary expenses account Rs. 6,000, to the credit of equalisation of dividend account Rs. 17,000, to the credit of contingent losses on yarn and cloth account Rs 6,000, to the credit of reserve fund account Rs. 20,000, to the credit of dead stock account Rs 1,748-11, to the credit of bonus Rs. 2,500, balance to the next year's account Rs. 1,432-2-9; total Rs. 1,52,507-15-1.

The directors have taken steps to have your spinning mills installed with Grinnell Sprinklers, and the order for the same has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Co., at a cost of abou Rs. 15,000. The installation of sprinklers in the weaving mill has been deferred for future consideration. Besides giving additional safety to your property, the sprinklers will materially reduce the insurance premia in future. This, your directors hope, will meet with your approval. Your buildings, machinery, and stock in trade have been insured for Rs. 16,12,370. By virtue of clause 87 of the articles of association, Mr. R. M. Sayani and Mr. Cursondas Vullubhdas retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election as directors. In conclusion, your directors have to request you to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report and accepting the audited accounts, and declaring a dividend as recommended by the directors. Messrs. Kursondas Vallabhdas and Maganlal Dalpatram were elected directors; and Messrs. Ramchundra Hemraj and Mansooklal Maganlal were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 5th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office under the presidency of Mr. Cursandas Valabhdas. Resolutions to the following effect were then submitted and adopted:—(I) Adopting the report and account; (II) sanctioning a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share; (III) appointing Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee and Rupsing M. Lowjee directors; (IV) appointing Messrs. Ramshanker Jeenabhoy and Ramdas Ludha auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

The customary vote of thanks to the directors, office-bearers and to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

CRICKET.

BARONET VS. ST. XAVIER'S.

IN a match between the above clubs the former got an easy victory over the latter by 3 wickets and 114 runs. St. Xavier's in their first innings scored 67 runs only, which was due simply to N. Panthaki, who took some splendid catches on slip off N. Bharucha. The chief contributors were Mody (12), Saklat (10), Patel (12), and Bamji (9). The Baronet Club scored 181, for 7 wickets down of which chief credit is given to Haji Baba and N. Panthaki, who stood at the wickets for one hour and a half, and were not separated till the board showed 59. The rest of the men took much more liberty with the latter, which had become loose, and carried the score to 181.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DAMAGES FOR DEATH OF A CHILD IN A SEWER.

NARAN JETHA *vs.* THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

THIS was a reference by Mr. Hart, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, who considered that the points raised in the case involved questions some of which were of great importance both to the Municipality and the public of Bombay.

The suit was brought in *forma pauperis* by the plaintiff, a syce in the employ of the family of the late Mr. C. Tyebjee, on wages of Rs. 9 per month, who with his wife resided in Khetwady 10th Lane, to recover Rs. 1,000 damages due to the plaintiff for the loss of his daughter, who died by having a fall in a sewer-hole while it was kept open and not properly fenced. The facts were that the deceased child, Hira, an infant daughter of the plaintiff and his wife, between 4-30 and 5 p.m., on the 28th August 1890, fell down an open man-hole of a sewer, which was at that time under the control of the first defendant and vested in the second; and when her body was recovered from another man-hole some 300 feet distant, life was extinct. The fence had all been taken down before the cover was put on the hole. The child fell into the open hole in the interval. What she was doing before she fell in there was no evidence to show. Mr. Hart came to the conclusion that the servants of the defendants were guilty of negligence in leaving the man-hole open and unguarded after taking down the fence round it and removing a portion of it; that the defendants were liable for the negligence of their servants; that a child of between 5 and 6 years as the deceased child was, was ordinarily able to take reasonable care of itself; that there was no contributory negligence in the mother of such a child leaving it to take care of itself; that the burden of proving contributory negligence was on the defendants; that the decisive cause of the accident was not the negligence of the child in falling into a hole seen and avoided by others; &c. Contigent on the opinion of the High Court, his honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 250 and costs; apportioning the sum between the plaintiff and his wife Gunga in equal shares.

At the request of the defendants, his honour referred the following thirteen points for the opinion of the High Court:—Whether the defendants have been guilty of negligence? 2. Whether the defendants are liable for the negligence (if any) of their servants, although the latter have acted contrary to the express orders given to them by their superiors? 3. Whether a child of between 5 and 6 years of age, of the class of life to which the deceased belonged is ordinarily able to take reasonable care of itself? 4. Whether the mother of the deceased child was guilty of contributory negligence in leaving the child to take care of itself? 5. Whether the "decision" or "proximate cause" of the accident was not the negligence of the deceased, seeing that the open hole had been seen and avoided by other passers by? 6. Whether, in the event of its being held that a child of 5 or 6 years of age, of the class of life to which the deceased belonged, is not ordinarily able to take reasonable care of itself, the "decisive" or "proximate cause" of the accident was not the negligence of the deceased's mother? 7. Whether the little domestic services rendered to the plaintiff and his wife by the deceased in the present case were of any appreciable pecuniary value, and whether the same are sufficient to form the basis of an action under Act 13 of 1855? 8. Whether the parents of the deceased could have any reasonable expectation of benefit from the continuance of the life of the deceased, when it was not proved that they had received any pecuniary assistance (*i.e.* payment in money) from the deceased during her life? 9. Whether in an action under Act 13 of 1855, brought by a parent for damages for the death of a child, the fact that such parent has received no pecuniary assistance (*i.e.* payment in money) from such child during its life does not preclude the court from awarding damages for any alleged "reasonable expectation of benefit" which the parent might derive from the continuance of the life of such child? 10. Whether the damages in the present case have been assessed on a right principle, and whether the same are not excessive? 11. Whether in the case of damages being allowed as in the present case, a reasonable sum should not be deducted on account of maintenance of the child for such a period as the deceased might reasonably have been expected to live with her parents? 12. Whether in an action under Act 13 of 1855, any sum can be awarded in respect of funeral expenses, whether for the mere removal and disposal of the body, or for the outlay for ceremonial or obsequial purposes; and if so, to what amount? 13. Whether the decisions of the Irish Courts under Lord Campbell's Act (9 and 10 Vict: c. 93) are binding on the Court of Small Causes at Bombay as authorities of equal weight as the decisions in the English Courts; and if not, to what extent the same are binding?

Sir Charles Sargent, in delivering judgment on the reference, said: In this case twelve points had been referred to this Court under section 2 of Act 12, of 1888 by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, of which, however, only the 5th and 7th have been seriously argued before us. The first two questions must be answered in the affirmative for the reasons which the Chief Judge himself has given in his judgment. Sec. 321 cl. (b), of the Municipal Act imposes on the Commissioner the statutory duty of having "all places, where the street is opened, fenced and guarded," and his default in taking this precaution made him liable in damages for the consequences of his negligence, and whatever instructions may have been given to the employes of the Municipality such liability remains unaffected. The cases of Gray *vs.* Patlew (34 L.J., Q.B. 265) and Lemprier vs. London General Omnibus Company (1 H. and C. 526) referred to by the Chief Judge are conclusive authorities for the above propositions. Question 1 and 2 should be both aswered in the affimative. Questions 3 and 4 are questions of fact. Question 6 does not arise. Passing to the 5th point we understand it as intended to raise the question whether there was contributory negligence on the part of the deceased child which would have prevented the child from recovering damages from the defendants had the accident not proved fatal. The propositions of law which determine this question are stated as follows by Lord Penzance when delivering the judgment of the House of Lords in Radlye *vs.* London and North Western Railway Company, (1 Appeal Cases 758), as deducible from the authorities amongst which is Tuffi *vs.* Warman, (5, C.B., N.S.), to which the Judge of the Small Causes Court has referred. 1. The plaintiff cannot succeed if it is found by the jury that he has himself been guilty of any negligence or want of ordinary care which contributed to cause the accident. 2. Although the plaintiff may have been guilty of negligence, and although that negligence may in fact have contributed to the accident, yet if the defendant could in the result by the exercise of ordinary care and diligence have avoided the mischief which happened to the plaintiff's negligence will not excuse him. The Judge of the Small Causes Court, as appears from the Judgment, has applied both those rules to the evidence and answered questions 4, 5 and 6 in favour of the plaintiffs. Passing to the 7th and 8th questions which relate to the evidence in the case on the plaintiff's claim to compensation, it has long been settled by authority, as the Judge of the Small Causes Court himself points out, in constructing Lord Campbel's Act which is in *pari materia* with the Indian Act XIII. of 1855, that the plaintiffs cannot recover either nominal damages or a solatium but must show that they have suffered appreciable pecuniary loss by the death of the deceased or had a reasonable expectation of pecuniary benefit from the continuance of her life. It is sufficient to refer to Duckworth *vs.* Johnson (4 H. and N.), Sykes *vs.* N. E. Railway Company, (44 L. J. N. S. [C. P.] 191). The difficulty, however, is as Baron Bramworth says in the former case "upon what evidence the Jury should act." The Chief Judge has applied those rulings to the evidence and found that the plaintiffs were entitled to compensation on both the above grounds and has awarded them Rs. 250, and if his finding can be regarded as raising a point of law capable of being referred to this Court, it can only be whether, by analogy to the question which presents itself to Judges in England on a motion to set aside the verdict, there was any evidence upon which the Chief Judge could find, as he did in favour of the plaintiffs. The English and Irish authorites doubtless shew an important difference of judicial opinion, more especially as to how far the Jury may form their own estimate of the loss sustained, or expectation of benefit without the aid of distinct evidence. (See Bevan on negligence, p. 170.) The conflict of opinion is very marked between the judgments in Holbran vs. Bagnall (6 Irish L. R. 323) and that of Pollock C. B., in Duckworth *vs.* Johnson (29 L. J. Exch. 25.) In the latter case Pollock, C. B. says: "There is no distinct evidence of the boy's services or the cost of boarding and clothing him, but as to that the Jury were better able to judge than we are. Whereas Morris, C.J., says in the former case, "there must be distinct evidence of pecuniary advantage actual or reasonably to be expected at the time of the death." However in 16 Irish Common Law Reports 415, where the boy had never earned wages, we find Pallis, Chief Baron holding that "the Jury are entitled to apply their own experience and knowledge of life;" and in Wolfe *vs.* Great Northern Railway Company (26 Irish L. R., 548) the Irish Appeal Court in the main adopted the view taken in Duckworth *vs.* Johnson which, it was remarked, had never been dissented from in the English Courts. The result of these authorities as a whole is, we think, to show that in dealing especially with cases of this nature distinct evidence of the loss sustained or benefit expected is not necessary, but that the Jury may look at all the circumstances of the case, and especially at the position of the parents and age of the child and call in aid their own experience in arriving at their conclusion. The judgment of the Chief Judge shews that he has virtually acted on this principle in the present case, and therefore his findings are unimpeachable. But he admits that he has intentionally omitted to deduct the expenses of the child's maintenance because no argument was addressed to him on the subject, and he refers to Duckworth *vs.* Johnson in support of his decision: but there the Court considered that, although there was no evidence on the subject, still the jury might be supposed to have taken it into consideration in determining the amount of compensation; but here the Judge admits that he has not taken it into his consideration, and as it is an essential factor in the question we think he was bound to do so before arriving at a conclusion as to the amount of compensation, and that too without any argument being addressed to him on the subject. Question 11 should therefore be answered in the affirmative. As to the claim for loss arising from the funeral expenses the Judge has rightly refused it on the authority of Walton vs. S. E. Railway Company (4 C. B. N. S. 296.) In sec. 2 of the English Act the word "injury" is used instead of "loss"; but we do not think that this difference of expression affects the reason for the English decision which was that funeral expenses were not an injury resulting from the death within the meaning of sec. 2 of the Act. Question 12 should be answered in the negative. It is unnecessary to answer question 13.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Captain Butterworth, will sail to-day for Bushire via Muscat.

THE British s s Cedar Branch, 1,645 tons, Captain H Retson, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Tanjore, 1,492 tons, Captain George Raffin, sailed yesterday for Aden, Suakin, Mussowa and Jedda, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE McIver Line s s Lycia, 2,116 tons, Captain R Jones, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Bird and four children, and nurse, Mrs Christopher and three children and nurse, Lt Birch, Mrs Rolland, Miss Thomas, Col Morgan, Capt Shewen, and Captain Loch.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Malwa, 1,694 tons, Captain C F Preston, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Honkong—Mr and Mrs Mascarenhas and four children. From Penang—Mr J Rhong. From Sydney—Capt C D Lindesay, R F A T Stanley, Capt C B Watkins, and Mrs J V James and child. From Colombo—Captain Allison, Mr and Mrs Barlow, Mr J, H Oxtaged, Mr A A Wolff, Mrs Wolff and two children Mr F Haighusson, Mr M Kambay, Mrs Kisinbhai and child and Mr Scot. From different ports—Seven deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Douro	1369	Marshall	A	F Muir & Co
" Clan Gordon	1313	Morrison	B	F Muir & Co
" King Arthur	1017	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co
" L. Tower	2771	Stewart	D	W & A Graham &Co
" Bagdad	893	Whitehead	F	B I S N Co
Barque G Caladh	510	Lamont	G	
S.S. Wildcroft	1916	Murray	K	J Mackintosh & Co
" Kaveri	...	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
" Rheinfels	1773	Weber	N	Glade & Co
" La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes Co
" C. Branch	1615	Retson	P	J Mackintosh & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema .... Nacoda .... Shepherd & Co.
" Poonani .... Do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W& A Graham &Co
" Bormida	1499	Susseni	4	F Bozzoni
" Lycia	2116	Jones	10	K Nixon & Co
" Eden Hall	2273	Jones	12	E Bates & Co
" Tanjore	1402	Raffin	16	Hajee Cassum.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H M I M S Patrick Stuart ...G T 1115-5...Townsend...I G T S.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Malwa (s)	Preston	Shanghai, Sept 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Cedar Branch (s)	Retson	Hull.
	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Jedda, &c.

The steamer Lycia, Captain Jones, obtained her port clearance for Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kapurthala for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Assyria for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" King Arthur for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Malwa for London, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel. (Arrivals.)	Commander.	From.	Date.	To. (Departures.)
Aug.					
23	Cossack H M's	Cross	Zeilla	22	Bombay
Sept.					
2	Holyrood	Rettie	Barry	26	Calcutta
5	Canning I G.	Black	Somali coast.		
14	Asia	Kobbe	Samarang	23	Port Said F O
17	Electra	Scott Sm th	Perim	25	Bombay
	Muyun	Williams	Berbera	21	Berbera
18	Sheikh Berkhud	Mackenzie	Hodeida	23	Hodeida
19	La Seyne	Schmitz	Bombay	24	Bombay
	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida	22	Hodeida
21	Conquest H M's	Henderson	Zanzibar		
	Eupharates	Bromley	London	21	Bombay
22	Shannon	Edwards	London	22	Sydney
	Khedive	Moule	London		Calcutta
	W Branford	Brown	Samarang		Port Said F O
	Inchaisla	Lowe	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Tamega Pt gun boat	Silva	Zanzibar		
	Chiltern	Starkey	Suakim	26	Suakim
	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera	24	Somali coast
23	Pei-ho	Lartique	Marseilles	23	Zanzibar
	Australia	Barber	Moulmein		Port Said F O
	Madura	Avern	Zanzibar	24	London
24	Ebro	Morgan	Bombay		Hull
25	Saaded	Ahmed Beg	Hodeida	25	Busreh
	Chusan	Thompson	Calcutta		London
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Shannon	Murray	Sydney	26	London
26	Niobe	Brelich	Trieste		Calcutta
	Palestina	Desider	Mussowa	27	Mussowa
	P Marie	Hubert	Batavia	26	Amsterdam
	John Bright	Oneill	Barry		
	Pandora	Mettel	Bombay	27	Trieste via Red Sea
	Oldenburg	Guthemann	Bremen		Sydney
27	Deccan	Bray	Jeddah		Bombay
28	D'Jammah	Champenois	China	28	Marseilles
	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida		
	Muyun	Williams	Somali coast.		
	Sculptor	McAdam	Bombay	28	Mussowa

Aden, 28th September, 1891.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FROM GLASGOW.
Hispania s—6 cases ham, Jamsetjee Framjee; 10 cases sulphuric, acid, E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Lycia s—250 kegs bi-carbonate of soda, J Tezpal.
Hispania s—12 cases lamps, Jaffer Veerjee and Co; 4 cases camphor blocks, Owen and Okell.
FROM LONDON.
Rheinfels s—20 packages oilmenstores, S Heptoola; 61 packages provisions, H V H Jackeria.
Lycia s—15 barrels salamoniac, L Soorjee.
Brindisi s—25 drums turpentine, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Ravenna s—20 bales straw boards, M A M Shurufally.
FROM HULL.
Douro s—250 barrels alum, G Mooljee; 129 packages brown-paper, S A S Dawood
FROM BORDEAUX.
La Seyne s—50 cases brandy, Mulla Firoze Jamshed and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Braunfels s—8 bales paper, C Bhogilal.
FROM ANTWERP.
Gutenfels s—20 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee.
Brindisi s—16 cases glassware, Shroff Bros; 66 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy.
Rheinfels s—33 casks alizarine, F S Punnett.
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—8 cases soap, N H Cassum; 25 cases printing paper, B Googaria Mull.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Hispania s—60 bales wool, J Kessowjee, 8 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 110 cwts coir yarn, G Adut; 110 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 90 cwts gum, F S Punnett; 26½ cws ganja, M Lalljee; 702 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, N Khairaz and Co.
Eden Hall s—380 cases jowari, William Bell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers, 4,000 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts jowari J C Bushby and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts jowari, Killick Nixon and Co; 900 cwts linseed, Nupoo Nensee; 125 cwts wet dates, A Curamchand; 8 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool, H Abdool Carim Abdoola.
Inchborra s—50 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee.
FOR LONDON.
Malwa s—8 bales ship skins, N Khairaz and Co.
Clan Gordon s—241 cwts coir mattings, E Mahomed; 85 cwts colombo roots, R Ludha; 950 lbs nutmeg, P Govind; 390 cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee; 9 bales skins, P H Abdool Cader; 8 bales hides, E Peerdina; 11 cwts gum, C Soomar; 56½ cwts ganja, R Junardhan.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lansdowne Tower s—4,000 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,531 cwts rapeseed, 2,025 cwts wheat and 4,000½ cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts gum 300 cwts oil cakes Otto Martin.
Rheinfels s—3 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Lycia s—1,000½ cwts linseed, F L Batlibol and Co; 933 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Wistow Hall s—2 bales hemp, A Vinayek Chhatre and Co; 481½ cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 152 bales hemp, J Harjiwandas.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Hispania s—500 cwts wheat John Fachiri; 9 bales silk waste, E T Nixon and Co; 8 bales gunny rags, M Herra-chund, 4,030 cwts castorseed N Khairaz and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Clan Gordon s—1,017 cwts rapeseed and 990 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
FOR BREMEN.
Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Hispania s—17 packages goat skins, A Franstadt.
FOR HONGKONG.
Bormida —44 cwts cloves, 31½ cwts narlavang, 37 cwts fennel seed, and 350 cwts raisins, Yue Lun Ching; 340 cwts sandlewood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 cwts sulplate of copper, J Tejpal; 141 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co; 330 cwts raisins, C Ebram; 75 cwts silarus, Yue Lun Ching.
Thibet s—350 bales twist, C MacDonald and Co; 250 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 373 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3.
Hay, Major, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.
King, Lt, Madras, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.
Clifford, Capt, Ms, 2nd Chesire, for embarkation, from Belgaum.
OCTOBER 4.
Roe, Captain, Bengal, 18th Royal Irish, for embarkation, from Lucknow.
Hicks, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Hants, for embarkation, from Bareilly.
Maxwell, Vety-Surgn, Bengal, A V D, for embarkation, from Rawal Pindi.
Grier, Capt, Bo, R A, for embarkation, from Bhamo.
Harrison, Lt, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.
Russell, Captain, Bo, R E, on language leave, from Kirkee.
Thomas, Major, Bo, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.
Browne, Lt, 3rd Bo Caly, on leave, from Poona.
Campbell, Lt, Bo, 2nd Middl Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Porter, Surgn, Capt, Bengal Medical staff, on leave, from England.
James, Surgn-Major, Ms, Medical Dept, on [illegible] Bangalore.
Dale, Lt-Col, Ms, 1st Pioneers, on leave, from England.
Prince Christain Victor, Lt, Bengal, 1st Batln K R Rifles, on leave, from England.
Drummond, Major, Bengal, 11th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from England.
Reade, Capt, Bengal, 1st E Lancers, Regt, on leave, from England.
Cameron, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Allahabad.
Stanley, Lt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Tadffe, Hony Capt, Bengal, A P Dept, on leave, from Cawnpore.
OCTOBER 5.
Black, Surg, Capt, Bengal Medical Staff, on medical certificate, from Dagshai.
Ezechiel, Lt, Bo, Comt, on duty, from Poona.
Buckle, Major, Bengal, R A, from Mooltan.
Lindesay, Capt, Bo, 1st N Lanc, on leave, from New Zealand.
Bullen, Surgn, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from Benares.
Trask, Surgn Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on station leave, from Poona.
Bruce, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavy, on station leave, from Poona.
Jones, Lt, Bo, 13th Infy, on station leave, from Poona.
Marks, Surgn, Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, off leave, from Poona.
Hodgkinson, Major, Bo, N Lanc Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Moore, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.
Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.
Bourne, Lt, Bengal, 2nd S W Borderers, on leave, from Allahabad.
Yaldwyn, Major, Bengal, Assist Comt Genl, on leave, from Bareilly.
Bourchier, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Inftry H C, from medical certificate, from England.
Moore, Capt, Bo, Conut Rangers, on leave, from Deolali.
Massie, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Peacock Capt, Bo, 1st Worcester Regt on leave, from Poona.
Bolton, Lt, 13th Bo, Inftry, on leave, from Poona.
Seton, Lt, Bo, Worcester Rifle, on leave, from Poona.
Edward, Lt, Bo 3rd Cavy, on leave, from Poona.
DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.
Morse, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ahmednager.
Dole, Lt-Col, MS, 1st Pioneers, to join, to Trichinopoly.
Porter, Surg Capt, Bengal Medical Staff, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Drummond, Major, Bengal, 11th B Lancers, on duty, to Umballe.
Massie, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Prince Christian victor, Lt, Bengal, 1st Battery K R Rifles, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th October, 1891.

1. The following are the drills for the week:—
Friday, 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.
Tuesday, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill at the Fort Head-Quarters.
Wednesday, 7 a.m.—10" R. M. L. gun drill for both Companies at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday } 5-15 p.m. Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-
Thursday } Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th October, 1891.

1. Glengarry caps and badges for the Adult Companies are ready for issue and can be obtained on application at Head-quarters between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. No caps will be issued to members unless they apply in person.
2. The Local meeting, Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, will take place on the Bandora Range on the 12th, 13th, 14th 16th, and 17th instants. Members wishing to compete are requested to pay their entrance fees at Head-Quarters not later than Thursday, the 8th instant.
3. The matches are arranged so that members competing may get back to Bombay by 10 a.m.
4. The Prospectus may be seen at Head-Quarters.
5. Competitors to wear white or khaki uniform.
6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Co:—No. 3090 Vol. F Martin.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding School to-day the 6th, and Thursday, the 8th instant, at 7 a. m.
2. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Kennedy Sea Face on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 7 a.m.
3. There will be drill for recruits in rear of the Town Hall on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.)
(After full Bench.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

142-91—Conroy and B—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Abdool Haziz bin Majid.
158-91—Bicknell and M—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Katruk vs. G E Schofield—Crawford B and Co.
211-91—P Byrne—J W Roughton vs J L Fagan.
353-91—Janardhan and A—Narrayen Dhodooba vs Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa.
389-91—M N Sakhlatwalla—Eduljee Cowasjee Indawalla vs Pallonjee Sorabjee.
481—91—Conroy and B—Albert—A David Sassoon and others vs Damjee Ramjee and others.
504-91—In person—Rugoonath Walla and others vs Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Daroowalla.
Postponed Long Causes.
530-90—Little S F and N—C A Beyts and another vs Ram dass Kessowjee and others—Chitnis M and M.
409-90—In person—Mir Yacoobally Mir Mahabially vs Sha Mohundas Vulubdass—In person.
30-91—Tyebjee and D—Sadashiv Ramchunder Vaidya vs Ludha Rajowjee Munsooklall D and J (not to be called on).
399-89—Pestonjee and R—Pranjeewandas Samuldas and others vs Ramchund Narotum and others—Macfarlane E and H.
231-90—Roughton and B—Mahomedally Jafferjee vs Haski Babajee—Shamrao P.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

693-29—Little, S F and N—C A Turner vs Bai Labai—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.
For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
209-87—Tyabjee and D—Kashilall Mithalall vs Madhowrao Bhashkerjee and others—J C Cama.
139-90—Payne, G and S—T D Charlesworth and others vs Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo—Thakurdas, D and C.

In the matter of the Trustee's and mortgages Act 28 of 1866 and in the matter of the Indenture of settlement dated 25th April 1874, and made between Bai Heerabai and others and Jamsetjee Hormusjee Porter and another.
M N Sakalatwalla—Jamsetjee Hermusjee Porter and another—Petitioner.
Postponed Long Causes.
58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane, E and H.
876-89—Roughton and B—Koolsumbibee vs Ahmed Mahomed and another—C B and Co and M E and H.
112-91—Tyabjee and D—Joshi Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Rowjee and others—In person—Chalk, W and S.
256-91—Munsookhlall, D and J—Luckmivahoo vs Runchordass Harridass and others—Ardaseer, H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)
After full Bench.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

9-90—In person—Ramkissondas Nandu vs Sir Charles S Forbes and others—Conroy and B. Part Heard.
131-91—Balkrishna, V N K—Pallonjee Pestonjee Shroff vs Keshavrao Madhavrao and another—Chalk, W and S.
476-88—Conroy and B—Goverdhandas Walljee vs Vithuldas Ramdass and another—Tyebjee and D.
99-91—Craigie L and O—W D Ryrie and others vs Bai Heerabai—Chalk W and S
724-30—Tyebjee and D—Estherbai vs David Ebrahim Awankur—Conroy and B. Part heard.
19-91—Thakurdas—D and C—Goolamhoosen Moosajee vs Dhurumdas Assanune—Ardaseer H and D
179-89—Macfarliane—E and H—Nurotum Crustnajee vs Bhugwandas Samuldas and another—Pestonjee and R.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for those Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!! —Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommo dation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladie and Gent s as well as the Married Couples.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

MOTIVALA'S DIARRHOEA DROPS— a most reliable and efficacious vegetable remedy in Cholera, Diarrhoea, Colics, Vomiting and Looseness of Bowels. It has saved thousands of lives. Condemn it not without a trial. Price 4 and 8 annas per Phial. For cures see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALLA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Best London-made Brown Leather Brass-mounted Pony Gig Harness; also a few Saddles with Bridles complete. Apply to FINLAY, MUIR and Co., Fort.

DOG.—FOR SALE, a handsome FOX TERRIER, 12 months old, well bred, nicely marked, very affectionate, splendid ratter, takes the water. Apply "No. 40," care of this office.

ON VIEW.—Mr. C. E. FOX'S Bona-fide Sale of Valuable Household Furniture, Billiard Table, Carriage, Horse Plants, &c., at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.

TO LET, Mahableshwar, furnished, "UNION LODGE," cool and commodious, for 2 families, having 8 bed-rooms, &c. Apply to B. N. MERCHANT, 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society, a JUNIOR MALE ASSISTANT TEACHER. Apply to Mr. JAMES McDONALD, Byculla Scottish Schools.

CONCERT in aid of St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL, in the B. B. & C. I. Institute, on FRIDAY Evening, Oct. 9th, at 9 p.m. Tickets—1 Re.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent moderate. Address "W," care of this Paper.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Just unpacked. Luctopepten, Rs. 2-4; Maltine Cod Liver Oil, 1-7; Newton Mason's Linctus, As. 12. Wholesale Merchants liberally treated.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.—Copper and Brass table and floor Church, billiard and other variety of lamps FOR SALE, at almost Cost Price. Apply to the AGENT, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BAIL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An Elegant Remedy for Bowel Complaints. Prepared by an entirely new process from selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (2 gls. miranda natural order Aurantiace), prepared only by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 30, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SAFES.—To close a consignment Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS offer a few First-class FIRE PROOF SAFES, medium and large sizes, highest workmanship (Swiss make), at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on Maker's Prices.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

THOROUGHBRED English Setter FOR SALE, White, with Lemon ears. Nine months old. Trained, Pedigree. Apply on board s. s. "SAINT FILLANS."

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891 —Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5, Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

FOR SALE, at R. SCOTT and Co., BAY WALER MARE, 8 years, 16 hands, trained Cavalry charger, and recently broken to harness. Also FOR SALE, Grey Kathiawari HORSE, 6 years, about 15 hands. Quiet in harness, fast and showy. To be seen by appointment at R. SCOTT & Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

ELPHINSTONE LODGE, MATHERAN, TO BE LET for the season, fully furnished and in capital order. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J Y Lang, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P J Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S M Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drops. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

WE have an ENGLISH DESIGNER in our employ and are therefore able to give drawings and estimates for the complete Furnishing of Palaces, Bungalows, &c.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY, AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, (KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON An agreeable place to visit during THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.......... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BARRACK FURNITURE, UNSERVICEABLE STORES, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at Military Store Lane, Fort, in the compound of the Barrack Master's Office, consisting of unserviceable iron bedsteads, kit boxes, tables, chairs, form, stands, receptacles, cotton tape, &c.

At 2-30 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, M. W. Storeyards, Colaba, consisting of old punkhas, shutters, rafters, scantling, battens, purlin pieces, iron piping, tree cutting, brass pulleys, iron gratings, iron girder pieces, empty casks, &c. (The sale of stores will begin from the Storeyard opposite the Church.)

SALE OF DIAMOND BRACELET, GOLD WATCH, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee and with the consent of the Official Assignee, H. C., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ardeshir Hormusjee Banajee, an insolvent traded under the name of Hormusjee Sorabjee & Co.: consisting 1 diamond bracelet about 7¼ ruti, 1 diamond ring 1 gold watch (by Rotherham, London).

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting copper and brass pots, stools, handles, clock, &c.

SALE OF 12 H. P. PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Bake-house Lane, Fort, by order and on account of the concerned, one new 12 H.P. (nominal) double cylinder portable steam-engine, cylinder 8¼ inches, dia. by 12 inch stroke, complete with fly-wheel, road-wheels and axles, safety valve, steam whistle, guage lubricators, firing tools, pole and cross tree for bullocks.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, October 6th, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5.

SATURDAY'S further telegraphic advices to hand, since those chronicled in this column under that evening's date, report the Wheat Market firmer at an advance of ½d. per cental, both in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 4½d., and 7s. 11d., per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. Linseed was steady at previous rates for Bombay Seed. The weekly shipments of Specie to India, in addition to the £10,000 in Silver to Calcutta, advised on the 1st instant, comprised £170,000 in Silver and £60,000 in Gold, to this port.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 22,15,448
„ „ Branches	„	„ 2,90,647
Other Deposits	Inc.	„ 41,14,550
Government Securities	„	„ 561
Loans „	„	„ 17,99,293
Bills Discounted	„	„ 3,60,148
Cash balances with other Banks	Dec.	„ 2,288
Cash and Currency Notes	„	„ 5,79,376

After the great increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of some 82 lakhs shown in the last Statement of Affairs, the comparatively trifling falling off of 3¾ lakhs during the past week (making the Balance stand at 442¾ lakhs) is neither here nor there, and would hardly call for comment, but that, taken by itself, it fails to indicate what is discharged by the figures which we give above, viz., that during the week covered by the Return under review there had been a further diminution in the trade demand of 19½ lakhs. This, though only a third of the decrease shown at the close of the previous week, is still important as illustrative of the continued sluggishness of trade, and is due to the large accession of over 41 lakhs to Private Deposits, reduced by some increase in Bills Discounted, and by a materially larger amount on Loans, owing, probably, to the requirements of last settling day for Government Paper. The gain to the Balance from the reduced requirements of trade has however, as will be seen, been more than counterbalanced by a considerable decrease in Government deposits.

COTTON.—A moderate business has been passing again to-day in this staple, 2,550 bales in all having changed hands in a steady market at previous rates. Of these, exporters took the bulk, say 2,000 bales, consisting of 600 bales of Oomra, at Rs. 160; 450 Ujein Ginned, at Rs. 76½; 400 Dammergaum, at Rs. 173; 300 Bengals, at Rs. 155-6; and 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 150; while the Mills only bought 550 bales, made up of 250 Naggur, at Rs. 160½; 200 Indore, at Rs. 162; and 100 Karanja, at Rs. 166 per candy.

The promise of fine bright weather in the Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawattee districts given by last Thursday morning's official telegrams was generally realized, and to-day's reports from the three circles is that the plants were flourishing except at Nagpore, where half an inch more of excessive rain had fallen, and where the Cotton plants were seriously damaged. In most of the Oomra districts, however, the plants were flowering, and at Barsee and Dhulia they were showing bolls. In the Bengal circle, were a little more rain had fallen, fine weather was needed, and serious damage from too much rain is still reported from Cawnpore. Over 2½ inches of rain had been registered at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, since the middle of last week, and much improvement was perceptible, anxiety for the crop being removed. At Bellary, however, more rain was still needed.

WHEAT.—Not more than a moderate business has been done for export in this market to-day, but the feeling has been firm, and prices have advanced half an anna per cwt., our closing quotations being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-9-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	5-8-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	5-5-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-14-6	„
Hard Yellow	„	4-15-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-11-6	„
Hard Red	„	4-10-0	„

SEEDS have been steady in tone, but with not much doing, and prices are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	614	bales
Wheat	17,031	cwts.
Linseed	1,877	„
Rapeseed	617	„
Castorseed	2,351	„

FREIGHTS are unchanged and quiet. Ready tonnage is still neglected; but for April-May shipment 22s. 6d. is obtainable.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but fairly steady at our quotations, which have remained those of Saturday evening, with very little business passing, 1s. 5d. for ready Bank Demand and 1s. 5d. for Telegraphic, for transfer at the end of the month, have been done. Merchants' Bills have been scarce with one buyer for the mail at 1s. 5 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Forward Credits have been quoted at 1s. 5 9-32d. for December delivery, and 1s. 5 5-16 to 1s. 5 11-32d. for January to May, and Telegraphic at 1s. 5 1-16d. for January transfer and 1s. 5 3-32d. for February, ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Do. Credits do.	1s. 5 7-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·81¼d	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER had another drop to-day, and Fours were quoted at one time at 1s. 5⅜ to 11-16 for Money, 105 9-16 for the next Settlement, and 105½ to 5-16 for the November account: but as has lately been the rule, there was a rally before the close, and ⅛ to ¼ of the decline was recovered, the final cash price having been 105 15-16. For 4½ per cents. 105 nominal is still the quotation.

SHARES remain quiet, and there has been little further movement in prices of Cotton Mill or Press Scrip. Bombay Flour Mill shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 950 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 3rd October, as compared with the statement of the 26th September, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 26. Rs.	Oct. 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,65,924	43,50,476
Do. do. at Branches	32,99,949	30,09,302
Other Deposits	5,48,26,260	5,89,40,810
Post Bills	11,331	9,931
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,45,901	37,65,678
Rs.	8,15,49,365	8,31,76,197
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,24,85,159	1,24,85,720
Cash Credits on do. do.	77,15,078	78,62,744
Loans do. do. do.	71,25,468	89,24,761
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,787	2,613
Bills Discounted and purchased	87,11,870	90,72,018
Stamps, &c.	18,661	18,633
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,058		
Amt. applied in reduction „ 2,85,000		
	3,92,058	3,92,058
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with other banks	4,51,452	4,49,161
Cash and Currency Notes	4,46,47,832	4,42,63,456
Rs.	8,15,49,365	8,31,76,197

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th October, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	9	.. a.m.	5	13
Teheran	5	2	15 p.m.	..	45
Suez	5	2	40 p.m.	..	27

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 5th October, 1891.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	46	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	19	..	1
„ Madras	..	37	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANGUS—Sept 9, at Redcar, wife of Capt T S Angus, P and O S N Co, of a son.

D'LIMA E SOUZA—Sept 13, at his country residence, St George a Creamano, Naples, the wife of M D'Lima e Souza (late of Bombay), of a daughter.

ELPHICK—Sept 10, at 33, Lansdown-crescent, Cheltenham, the wife of Surg H W Elphick, M B, I M S, of a daughter.

THOMAS—Sept 12, at London-road, Tunbridge Wells, wife of W P Thomas, Assistant Conservator, Forest Department, Central Provinces, India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GLAZEBROOK—CLEAVER—Sept 15, at the Parish Church, West Derby, by the Rev James Butterwick, Chaplain to the Duke of Portland, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev Goldwyer Lewis, Archdeacon of Bombay, and the Rev Percy Stewart, Rector of the parish, Nicholas Smith Glazebrook, Junr, of Bombay, third son of N S Glazebrook, of West Derby, to Edith Mary, younger daughter of the late William Cleaver, of West Derby.

HARMER—HOWELL—Sept 2, at the parish church, Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, S F Harmer, M A, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, son of F W Harmer, of Norwich, to Laura Russell, daughter of A P Howell, Bengal Civil Service.

HAYTER—HEWSON—Sept 12, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, William Goodenough, son of late H Hayter, of Eden Vale, Wiltshire, to Alice Jane, widow of F T Hewson, Bengal Civil Service, and daughter of Gen Maclagan, R E.

JERVIS—MORRIESON—Sept 9, at St Mary Magdalene's, St Leonards-on-Sea, E Jervis, of Ch Ch Oxon, son of late T Jervis, M D, J P, to Sophie, daughter of late Lieut-Col H A Morrieson, H E I C S.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Sept 5, at Badenweiler, Germany, W M Alexander, late Bengal C S, aged 55.

DICK—Sept 15, C F Dick, BA, London, son of Lieut-Col G T Dick, late 3rd Madras Rifles.

DOYLE—Sept 12, at Dacre House, Lee, J H Doyle, formerly of H M Indian Civil Service, and late of Darjeeling, Bengal.

HUDSON—Sept 15, in London, H S Hudson, Captain Indian Staff Corps, Second in Command, 29th Madras, Infantry, eldest son of Henry R Hudson, late Comptroller of Mysore, aged 35.

POGSON—Sept 9, at Brighton, Gen W Q Pogson, Bengal Army.

RYALL—June 26, at Woodside, Deniliquin, N S Wales, Arthur Austin, son of Gen B W Ryall, late 8th Bengal Cavalry, aged 21.

WATTS—Aug 20, at Ramsgate, Clarence Chamberlain, youngest son of the late Major E R Watts, Bengal Horse Artillery, and grandson of Gen Swiney, of Sandford Place, Cheltenham, Bengal Artillery, aged 26.

WILLIAMS—Sept 9, Rev D P Williams, M A, Vicar of Hillfarrance, Taunton, and late Senior Chaplain, Bengal, aged 61.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1891.

THE "Ninth Statutory Congress of Orientalists" has passed into history and, we should fain hope, out of controversy. It can happily be discussed now without asking in which camp the ark of the covenant is found, and to give one thought now to the question whether the "statutes" are with Dr. Leitner or with Professor Max Muller would be as much, or as little, to practical purpose as to inquire whether the Holy Coat of Treves or that of Argentenil has the credentials of authenticity. Besides, there is to be a Congress in London next year and a Congress in Seville, each Oriental, and each—in the judgment of its respective upholders—statutory. Those who are interested in the conflict of claims may be sure that long before the dog days of 1892 there will be barking and biting amongst the learned, for Dr. Leitner is tenacious of purpose, and he, at all events, will take care that judgment in favour of the other side shall not be given by default. Looking back upon last month's Congress it is easy enough to allege that it was not all that an International Congress of Orientalists ought to have been. Perhaps it was not. Perhaps there were as many Orientalists of eminence outside as within its walls. But the world of the learned is large, and London is far off, and after all it is more fair to judge of an assembly by what it does than by what it leaves undone, by those who are present than by those who are absent. An attempt has been made to belittle the Congress by counting heads. This may be business-like, but scholarship, we are sure to be told, resides not with numbers; and even if it did it was scarcely in empty halls that the light of Oriental learning shone last month. Dr. Leitner points to the eighty-seven who sat through a meeting of the Japanese section as a proof that they are wrong who pretend that the Congress awakened no interest; at a meeting of the Semitic section forty members, mostly specialists, were present, and at the general meeting there was an average of fifty—a much fuller "House" than a debate on Oriental finance would draw while Sir George Campbell is in Parliament, and there is a danger lest Mr. Schwann should unfold the rich treasures of his ignorance on Indian things. This, at all events, must be admitted, that Dr. Leitner's fine pertinacity and his enormous energy have proved more than a match for the opposition and indifference with which he has had to contend. He succeeded, too, in bringing over the *Times* to his side, and it mattered little that the *Daily News* was counting his audience while the *Times* was devoting to the discussion almost as much space as it would have given to a full dress Parliamentary debate.

A summary of the principal results of the Congress which is published in the *Academy* stands in the way of all who may pretend that the meeting was uninfluential and ineffective. This certainly is no barren record, and we suspect that the more candid of the up-holders of the Congress of 1892 will admit that Oriental learning would have been the poorer if Dr. Leitner had been as complacent as they would have wished him to be, and had given up the idea of holding his Congress this year. The *Athenæum* makes much of the fact that none of the great Asiatic societies were represented at the Congress. But as a set-off nine Governments, including those of France, Italy, Russia, Greece and Spain sent delegates, and thirty-eight universities and learned bodies were represented—a testimony to the organizing energy of Dr. Leitner which cannot be set aside. As to the subjects treated at the Congress here, there is an *embarrass de richesses* painfully discouraging to general comment. On some sides the Congress struck out for itself a new path, with an obvious desire to enlist public interest in its proceedings. It was a new thing for a Congress of Orientalists to receive a handsome gift from an old City Company like the Clothworker's Guild. But this was because for the first time the Congress invited the cooperation of practical men of commerce connected with the East. Sir Lepel Griffin gave a justification for this in the argument that if they attempted to treat Oriental Congresses as being quite apart from all commercial interests they would fail in doing the good work that might otherwise be done. *Les absents ont toutjours tort*, and this gave him an opportunity of rebuking the Royal Asiatic Society for its indifference to the practical side of Oriental studies, and of advising it to bring itself into line with practical life. The Society is understood to have given its allegiance to the Congress of next year; we shall see whether it is above learning from a competing Congress how to give prominence to the common place business side of Oriental study. A Congress of Orientalists which has brought the City Companies and the Chambers of Commerce into its ante-rooms has certainly struck out a new line, and we shall watch with interest what the solid outcome will be. The Congress also struck out new lines in considering questions relating to comparative law and legal administration in Oriental countries, the condition of indigenous Oriental education, the characteristics of Orientals as administrators, and the relations of Orientals and European.

Not very abstruse subjects, these last two, but they served, at any rate, to awaken the interest of a tolerably large public in the doings of the Congress. It was not an easy thing to import much novelty into such discussions, but a certain amount of authority would necessarily attach to what Sir Richard Meade, a former Resident of Hyderabad, would have to say upon a subject so directly within his own province. Sir Richard Meade's main purpose was to exhibit the relations that should be maintained and encouraged between European superiors and their native subordinates and the people generally. He candidly disclaimed all idea of putting forward anything strikingly novel, and indeed we seem to be on very commonplace ground indeed when we read that "the great importance of good social relations between European officials and natives of all classes cannot be overestimated" or that patience, temper, a large and warm sympathy with the people, and the good sense and judgment that are needed to keep men straight and inspire confidence and respect are the necessary atributes of a successful administrator in India. Again there was much that was true in Sir Richard Meade's testimony to the capacity and character of some of the more eminent native administrators of modern times in India, such as Sir Salar Jung, Sir Dinkar Rao, and Sir T. Madhava Rao. It is a pity, however, that the tribute to the memory of these great men ended where it began, and had no further place in Sir Richard Meade's argument. Much more to the purpose, it seems to us, is the question that the writer of an excellent sketch of Sir T. Madhava Rao's career, which appears in the current number of the Journal of the Sarvajanik Sabha puts to his readers when he asks "what does the life of Sir T. Madhava Rao teach us?" He goes on to say "it is a sad reflection on British rule in India that Sir Madhava Rao found his career not in British India, but in Native States." So, no doubt, it would be if statesmen of his calibre and character were numerous. But when the most has been made of the executive ability which Sir Richard Meade acknowledged in several of his own native assistants we should still have to search for many men of the same stamp as Sir Salar Jung and Sir T. Madhava Rao. General Dennehy's paper on the social relations of Europeans and Orientals was based on several years' experience of India, and it was as optimistic as such a paper could well have been. Caste he regarded as an easily surmountable barrier, but that is a view of the matter which it is difficult to reconcile with the greater freedom of intercourse between Europeans and native communities in places in which caste distinctions prevail and those in which they do not. To take concrete examples, can the European feel as much at home with his neighbours in a place like Hyderabad, with a large and influential Mahomedan Society, as in Benares? However, General Dennehy had found out the best side of his native friends' character, as they, no doubt, found out the best side of his, and it is pleasant, when the relations between the two communities are not growing closer than they were in the past, to hear of so happy an experience as his. Oriental study somewhat enlarges its borders, of course, when such topics as these are brought before an Oriental Congress; but Dr. Leitner's Indian friends will thank him for what he has done in this respect, and we doubt not, in many others.

THE telegraph has undoubtedly its uses, but has much to answer for. The necessity of compression when messages have to be transmitted six or seven thousand miles leaves room for ambiguity which easily stimulates the imagination. Thus it happened that the Calcutta telegram to the *Times* announcing the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Jacob on a charge of defrauding the Nizam of Hyderabad of a diamond valued at £460,000, sent the *Pall Mall Gazette* off on the wildest quest for the queerest of mare's nests. Starting with the surmise that the announcement must have come as a surprise to the "many thousands of Anglo-Indians and travellers of all nations who had dealings with that exceedingly intelligent and original gentleman," described as "a well known Simla jeweller," the *Pall Mall* proceeds to give a more or less free reading of current versions of Mr. Jacob's personal history, which reminds the writer of the stories told by Shehazarade in the Arabian Nights. This leads by natural gradation to a still more marvellous because wholly imaginary story of how the "Imperial" Diamond got into Mr. Jacob's hands. The Nizam being in want of money to replenish an exhausted treasury desired to sell the Imperial Diamond "which had been the show stone of His Highness' tosha-khana for many long years." He offered to sell the stone to Mr. Jacob for £460,000, which apparently was deemed too high a price; "hence these tears!" Where Mr. Jacob was to get the half a million of money the writer did not stop to say, nor did he trouble himself with any hint of an explanation as to how the offer to sell a diamond to a jeweller would entail an application in Calcutta for a warrant against the latter. The suspicion never entered his mind that he must be putting the facts upside down, unless it could be assumed that the jeweller had got hold of the diamond without paying for it, which is not pretended, as Mr. Jacob is spoken of as an object of sympathy: "We wish Mr. 'Isaacs' well out of his scrape, and trust that the Nizam will be able to find a purchaser for his diamond for £460,000!" What a travesty of facts is here, every blunder arising from the gratuitous endeavour to supply the details which were lacking in the original and quite misunderstood telegram. These details are supplied with a free hand. The diamond which is assumed to have been for years in the Nizam's treasure house is described off hand as "an enormous uncut stone with a piece of about the size of a walnut (!) cut off." The diamond offered for sale to the Nizam, and now made the subject of a criminal charge, has a flaw, composed it is said, of a piece of quartz embedded in the stone. But there is no piece the size of a walnut clipped out of it, if there were the "Imperial" diamond would not be big enough to become a subject of costly litigation. But this is not all; a firm of Madras jewellers are called on the scene, and represented as having made an offer to the Nizam "some years ago" to cut and polish the jewel—which had never been in India before the present year—for the modest sum of £40,000. "But His Highness thought the amount excessive." How are such fictions elaborated? These elaborations had their origin one and all in the telegraphic statement that "the Nizam had been defrauded [in respect] of a diamond"—the words in brackets having doubtless been omitted as superfluous.

THE Napoleonic tradition that every soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack constitutes a very material grievance in the French Army of to-day. For though it is true that any soldier may rise from the ranks to a commission, his subsequent treatment is such that very few soldiers will consent to receive commissions, and an officer, no matter how capable, need never hope for promotion unless he possesses influence. These two facts are held to be responsible for the average inferiority of the French officer as compared with the German. This inferiority was indisputably demonstrated in the Franco-German War, and its continuance is only just now beginning to be recognised as highly dangerous to the nation. No matter how well trained the men may be, without efficient officers they are useless. Yet while the standard of the rank and file is higher, the officers remain as they did before 1870. Officers are still recruited under the law of 1832, and the system of military education is as it was then, though the conditions have so materially altered. Mr. Otto Waldau has contributed to the *United Service Magazine* a timely review of the situation, and M. de Freycinet is said to be studying the matter. The obstacle in the way of reform is found, however, in that all officers of high rank owe their position to the very system they are requested to abolish. Every able-bodied man in France must serve at least one year in the ranks, except those who join the Military schools at Saint Maixent, Saumur or Versailles. This being so there is such a rush for the schools that only a percentage can be admitted. No efforts have been made to take advantage of this by the enlargement of the schools for fear of interfering with promotion from the ranks. Men commissioned from the ranks, despite the boasted liberty and equality in France, are not fraternised with by commissioned students, consequently the prize of a commission is not much sought after. Scientific education is neglected, though to-day personal bravery, as compared with strategy, in warfare is at a discount, and there is a dearth of officers whose services would be of much value in time of war. Competent men are passed over by and subordinated to the incompetent friends of influential commandants. Briefly it appears that the entire system demands abolition, and if France desires to hold her own, the change must be effected with little delay. Much is hoped from M. Freycinet, who being a civilian has no prejudice in favour of the existing rules.

THERE are unmistakable signs of revival in the silk industry, and it is interesting to us in India to learn that the boasted superiority of continental silk goods rests on very insufficient grounds. For a long time foreign manufacturers have sent to England silks and velvets unstamped—that is to say, the fact that they were made on the continent has not been indicated. This left the door open to misrepresentation, not to say fraud. Inferior silk goods to an enormous extent have been sold in the English market as of British manufacture. So far, however, from being made in British factories, they have been manufactured from adulterated materials and dyes made for the purpose on the continent. And so profitable has this business become that people in England have been paying the continental makers every year upwards of eleven millions sterling for their goods. And all the time English silk factories have been suffering. An organised effort is about to be made to bring about a change, and as a first step the Board of Trade have been requested to apply the principles of the Merchandise Marks Act, and require that all foreign silk goods be stamped.

WE are desired, for the information of those who are interested in the Martiniere College, to publish the following telegram which the parents of a pupil resident in Bombay have received: "Martiniere flooded. Detain son one week. Tell others."

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR arrived in Bombay by the English mail steamer on Sunday afternoon, and put up at the Esplanade Hotel. The Prince did not go out sight-seeing in Bombay, but was present at the Polo Tournament on the Esplanade yesterday afternoon. He left Bombay from the Victoria Terminus by the 10 o'clock train last night for Rawal Pindi, whence, after a day's stay, he proceeds to rejoin his regiment, the Schleisvig Holstein 60th Rifles, at Murree Hill.

Apropos of the grain riots in the Ajmere and Merwara districts of Rajputana, the Lahore paper further hears that two more villages of Naroli and Benai were plundered by a large number of famine-stricken rioters a few days ago, which makes a total of 12 villages plundered since the 20th ultimo. The military and police are ordered to patrol through the cities and suburbs of Ajmere and Beawar, which are also threatened with riots, and the establishment of relief camps has caused the disturbances, which had hitherto assumed dangerous proportions, to subside to some extent in the outside district.

SIR JAMES DORMER has, through the Adjutant-General, Madras Army, paid a high compliment to the General Officers commanding the Secunderabad garrison and the Hyderabad Contingent, which he inspected during his visit in the early part of last month. Having expressed his high approval of the dress, turn-out and soldier-like appearence of the men, the Commander-in-Chief also compliments them on the manner in which the various manœuvres were executed on the field day at which he inspected them.

The *Asian* published the following telegraphic account of the race for the Lancashire, says:—

London, Saturday, 26th September.

Chevalier Ginistrelli's br f Signorina, by St. Simon—Star of Portici, 4 years, F. Webb 1
The Duke of Westminster's b c Orme, by Ormonde—Angelica, 2 years, G. Barrett 2
Mr. D. Baird's b c Martagon, by Bend Or—Tiger Lily, 4 years, M. Cannon 3
Mons. Maurice Ephrussi's ch f Alicante, by Hermit—Madeira, 4 years, F. Barrett 0
Mons. Edmond Blanc's ch c Gouverneur, by Energy—Gladia, 3 years, J. Watts 0
The Earl of Durham's ch c Peter Flower, by Peter—Florida, 3 years F. Rickaby 0
Mr. James Snarry's ch c Llanthony, by Ormonde—Agnes Bentinck, 2 years, Allsopp 0
Mr. Henry Milner's b f Broad Corrie, by Hampton—Corrie Roy, 2 years, G. Chaloner 0
Mr. C. Perkins' ch f Biddy Fowler, by Muncaster—Jenny Howlett, 2 years, S. Chandley 0
(Winner trained by Evans, Newmarket.)

Betting: Seven to four against Orme; six to one against Signorina.

Won after an exciting finish by half a length.

LORD AND LADY SALISBURY, who have been residing for six weeks at their villa at Puys, near Dieppe (which is in the market), are going shortly to Beaulieu, near Nice, to pass a month at their new chateau there, which is now ready for occupation. They are expected to return to Hatfield for the winter at the end of October. The Premier's new chateau, which looks out over the Mediterranean, was erected, it is said, upon plans furnished by Lady Salisbury. It is a curious mixture, says the *Figaro*, of British comfort and Southern romance, and suggests to the mind the idea of Tartarin de Tarascon in a "stand-up" collar. It is a long building of two storeys, with an exterior covered gallery running its whole length. The left wing is surmounted by a turret in the Italian style, from the summit of which is obtained a fine view of the surrounding country.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN CHINA.

THE SITUATION STILL DANGEROUS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Despatches from Shanghai, dated 3rd instant, received via San Francisco, state that it is expected China will shortly pay all claims arising through the recent riots. The French claims for the destruction of property at Wuhu have already been settled.

Military Governors will probably be appointed in all the provinces, but the situation is stil dangerous.

THE IRISH PARTY AND MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, speaking at Carrick yesterday, violently inveighed against the attitude of Mr. Parnell, who, they declared, was fighting solely for his own ends. His policy was described as one of insanity and of national perfidy.

A FRENCH STATUE OF GARIBALDI IN NICE.

NICE, Oct. 4.

A statue of Garibaldi, which has been erected here, was unveiled to-day by the Mayor. Several Italian and French Deputies were present at the ceremony, and the most cordial speeches were made.

M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, speaking on behalf of the Government, said he warmly desired to see the closest "entente" between France and Italy.

GANESHKHIND GYMKHANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 5.

The Ganeshkind Gymkhana, which was to come off this evening, has been postponed on account of a heavy shower. The rain fell before the meeting commenced. Several ladies and gentlemen turned out to witness the meeting.

THE KNIGHT COMMANDERSHIP.

Lord Harris will hold an investiture of the most eminent Order of the Indian Empire, on Thursday next, at Government House, when the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard, Member of Council, will be invested with the Knight Commandership of the Order, which was only recently conferred upon him. About fifty guests will dine that night, besides 100 others will attend the investiture.

EXCESSIVE RAIN AT POONA.

Severe thunderstorm, accompanied with vivid flashes and lighining, came on in the evening, and is raining in several districts around Poona.

A PRIVILEGE FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

To enable officers of the India Army and Indian Medical Service to qualify as interpreters, th e Secretary of State has approved of those officers who are duly qualified proceeding direct from India to Russia for a further course of study in May or November. They will leave India travelling at their own expense via Persia or such other route as directed by Government. They will receive a gratuity of two hundred, pounds plus a further sum to cover travelling expenses, in the event of passing their examinations.

THE SEVENTH HUSSARS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEOLALI, Oct. 5.

A party of 3 officers and 193 men of the 7th Hussars arrived this morning at 7 o'clock and left at 5 o'clock for Mhow. Two troop trains left to-night for Bombay with the married families and baggage guard for embarkation on the Euphrates. General Budgen will inspect the depot troops and Musketry School on the 8th and 9th instant.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, Oct. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

ADEN, Oct. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lindula left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 3.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3¼.
The Manchester Market has been strong.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1s. 4 13-16.	
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	94½
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent. "	74½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	45

THE POONA AMATEURS AT THE NOVELTY.

Notwithstanding the boisterous nature of the weather, the Novelty Theatre was crowded last evening to see the Poona amateurs in Captain Hobday's burlesque "Robert Macaire." When so many of the principal members of the company left Poona last season, after the withdrawal of "Blue Beard" and "Robert Macaire" it was feared there would be considerable difficulty in filling their places in future productions; but last night's performance was sufficient to show that the company is now stronger than ever it was. Without going into detail in the meantime, as a full account of the performance will be given in to-morrow's issue, it may be stated that "Robert Macaire" proved the grandest stage spectacle that was ever witnessed in Bombay. All the members of the company played their parts with zest, entering thoroughly into the humour of the piece, and giving point to all the witticisms in the libretto. Captain Hobday deserves infinite credit for the clever songs he has written and set to sparkling popular airs; the dresses were superb, and the stage setting particularly the scene in the first act was most effective, so that those who attend the Novelty Theatre to-night may expect a treat such as they seldom get in Bombay.

'HAMLET' AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

Last night Mr. Geo. C. Miln's dramatic company performed *Hamlet* to a fairly good house. Mr. Miln appeared as the *Prince of Denmark*, and it is gratifying to state that his performance elicited the hearty appreciation of the audience. His pourtrayal of the character, though not altogether free from blemishes, was worthy of praise, and the performance altogether was calculated to impart to the large number of students present a correct conception of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy. His declamation throughout was subdued, and the actor's tendency to tear a passion to shreds successfully curbed Miss Jordan's *Ophelia* was susceptible of improvement, but still was an acceptable assumptive of the difficult role. Mr. W. J. Montgomery was the *Laertes*, whilst Miss Kate Douglas appeared as the Queen. The play was well dressed and staged,

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The past week has not been quite so prolific in political *canards* as the previous one, but what they have lacked in quantity has been more than made up in quality. I may dismiss from notice the rumour that England had declared war against China. Even the most credulous of persons refused to pay any attention to that extraordinary report. But the story received in London on Monday afternoon that a portion of the island of Mitylene had been occupied by men landed from a British ironclad was not so generally discredited. If it be true, as is asserted, that the news was concocted for stock exchange purposes, the authors have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. Probably the manœuvre, if it was a manœuvre, would have been frustrated had our Foreign Office issued a less unqualified *dementi* in the first instance. In the political clubs the telegram caused as much, if not more, excitement than in the City, and it was surprising, or would have been, if the continental capitals had been less agitated by the rumours current there since the fall of the Turkish Ministry to find how many people believed that Lord Salisbury had really made this demonstration. I heard one politician, who would not usually be considered feather-headed, predict that the General Election would turn upon the Eastern Question. In certain quarters at home and abroad there is a desire to know why this particular time and place should have been chosen to exercise British seamen on a portion of Turkish territory so near to Constantinople. In Vienna it is conjectured that the object in view was to warn Russia to keep her hands off. The wish was probably father to the thought. The alarm felt by our Austrian friends is perfectly natural. "The road from Moscow to Constantinople lies through Vienna," said the distinguished Russian military writer, General Fadeef, and his opinion is supported by other authorities. "Austria," says M. de Laveleye, "must be reduced to impotence before she could allow the Russians to establish themselves permanently on the shores of the Bosphorus." That being the case, we may sympathise with the *Standard* when it hints that it would be more seemly if our Continental friends were not so fond of calling upon England to take the chestnuts out of the fire for them. The uneasy feeling that at present prevails throughout Europe has not been diminished by the chauvinistic conduct of a disorderly portion of the Parisian population this week, or by the indiscreet allusions of the German Emperor to the aggressions of the "Corsican *parvenu*."

Several of the London papers published the following paragraph a few days ago:—"Mr. Henry Ballantine, United States' Consul at Bombay, and United States' Commissioner to India for the World's Columbian Exposition, is visiting London on his way to fulfil his mission. Mr. Ballantine was born in India and speaks ten of the Eastern languages. He expects to obtain a very interesting exhibit from India, and will probably confer with the officials at the India Office before he leaves London." It would seem from the above that the Chicago Commissioners intend to have their own representative in India as they have in England. In the event of India taking part in the exhibition it is presumed that the Indian Government will also appoint an agent or agents for the Indian exhibitors, who may or may not be the Royal Commissioners for the United Kingdom. Up to the present, however, nothing has been settled; indeed, I believe that the matter has not yet come up for consideration. All who are anxious that the British Section should be a success express great satisfaction at the cordiality of the welcome extended to Sir Henry Wood and Mr. Dredge in America. The assurances they received from President Harrison at the White House show that the promptness with which our Government accepted the Chicago invitation has made a good impression in the United States.

After all the National Congress is not, it appears, to meet in the Metropolis next year. The British Committee met the other day and passed the following resolution:—"That in view of the certainty of a General Election taking place during 1892, and the uncertainty of the time during the year when the Queen may dissolve Parliament, the British Committee of the Indian National Congress advise that the meeting of the Congress proposed to be held in London next year be postponed; but they urge upon the Standing Congress Committees the importance of sending a number of delegates to England able to advocate the claims of the people of India upon the electors of the United Kingdom before and during the election contest." As six out of the eight or nine members of the Committee will be candidates at the General Election, the adoption of the above resolutions is not to be wondered at. They will have no time to spare for National Congresses if Lord Salisbury decides to appeal to the country next year. Meanwhile they are anxious to make themselves more useful to their political friends in India. I have before me a copy of a letter that the Committee are sending to the Honourable Ajudhiya Nath in which they offer to look after grievances of a less general character than those comprised in the Congress programme. It is pointed out that "besides these larger questions there constantly arise grievances which primarily affect individuals or local classes, but which (like Hampden's ship money) are of the greatest public importance on account of the principles involved." As examples the Committee instance the case of the Bombay Mamlatdars, "as affecting the good faith of the Government;" the nomination of Mr. Webb, as Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, "in disregard of the just claims of Indians to appointments in the public service," and the Rajabai Tower mystery "as showing the need of police reform." The Committee declare that if a few cases of the kind were effectively brought before Parliament an important influence would be exercised on the Administration in India, while a wholesome stimulus would be given to the interest felt in India in the work of the Congress." It is suggested that certain specified associations should appoint small working committees to collect the necessary information to be forwarded to England. Except when invited by one of these organizations the Committee will not, they explain, take up any cases of individual grievances. The proposed new departure, which may possibly not be altogether unconnected with a desire to increase the sinews of war, is to be considered at the Nagpore Congress in December.

A pamphlet of over 100 pages on the Manipur affair has been published by Messrs. William Hutchinson & Co. It consists of a "memorandum of arguments" put forward on behalf of the Maharaja Kula Chandra Sing and the Senapatty, by Mr. Manomohun Ghose, together with a short preface and an appendix containing the appeals of the princes, and the evidence adduced at the trial of Tikendrajit Bir Sing. These papers, we are told in the preface, have been for a "number of reasons," one of which is to gratify a desire "strongly cherished in India," that "the British people should have an opportunity of understanding why it is their Indian fellow subjects are so profoundly dissatisfied with the decision of the Viceroy regarding the fate of Kula Chandra Sing and the late Senapatty." Another reason probably is the desire to create a demand for a reduction of the life-long imprisonment imposed upon the former. Here is a fine chance for some M. P. who wants to advertise himself!

The Theosophical boom continues, and is likely to do so until the end of the silly season. The *Daily Chronicle* published a few days ago a letter purporting to have been written by a Colonel Arthur Desmond, late Colonel, Madras Engineers, accepting Mr. Stuart Cumberland's challenge. There was great excitement in St. John's Wood, and immediately the "Colonel" was disavowed by the successors of "H. P. B." They knew nothing of him, and it was against the principles of Theosophy to provide amusement for a profane world. Of course, this morning the *Daily Chronicle*, which good-humouredly admits that it has been hoaxed, prints another communication from its ex-Madras Engineer, withdrawing his offer to accept Mr. Cumberland's challenge. He has had, he slyly says, a precipitated short "communication forbidding him to demonstrate. I am not," he adds, "allowed to enter into any detailed particulars, and this must be my explanation." He has played his part very well, and it is a lucky thing that the Army List is apparently rather neglected in the *Chronicle* office. A Tory evening paper wickedly suggests that Sir William Harcourt is a Mahatma. Really if this sort of thing lasts much longer we shall be having Theosophy killed by ridicule, even before Mrs. Besant starts on her trip to the East. Bombay is the first Indian city which will be privileged to hear this remarkable woman. She is also expected to speak in Poona before the Theosophical Convention in Madras. Calcutta, Benares, Delhi, and Agra are among the other places that she is to visit. She expects to be away only three months.

I alluded last week to the increased interest that is being taken in Australian affairs by people in the old country. The bitterness of some recent attacks on our colonial cousins has drawn forth two animated replies, one from the Earl of Jersey, Governor of New South Wales, and the other from a Mr. Fitchett. The latter is the more effectual, and makes Mr. Christie Murray look rather foolish. For example, he made a great deal of the criminal statistics of Australia. "In Victoria, in 1888," he wrote, "one person in every 105 of the population was in prison during some part of the year. In the United Kingdom for the year the average of convictions in proportion to population was 3·64 per 10,000." Naturally Mr. Fitchett is very indignant with his opponent for thus comparing the arrests of one country with the convictions after trial of the other. Mr. Fitchett quotes some other figures which seem to bear out his contention that the crime-standard is no higher than that of the United Kingdom. "The figures, moreover, show that out of 37,000 persons arrested in Victoria in 1888 over 20,000 were natives of Great Britain. The native-born Australian is a more law-abiding citizen, that is, than the imported article." The Colonists must not be too sensitive. Let them remember that they belong to the English family, and that relatives are privileged to say disagreeable things about each other.

Next month, Parliamentary candidates—at any rate many of them—will be found in the rural districts trying to talk over Hodge to their own particular way of thinking. And where there are hospitable houses or good inns, it is a kind of experience most men enjoy, but where there are neither good inns nor hospitable houses, the candidates have to put up with much unexpected discomfort. And when added to this is the difficulty of rubbing out of Hodge's mind the impressions left by the Red Van of Land Nationalisation it must be confessed that there are more agreeable occupations than canvassing in the rural districts. A farm labourer who had listened attentively to the speakers of the Red Van came away with the idea that there would be a great divide of land, and that his share of it would be worth £257. He told a friend of mine that he shouldn't bother with allotments, as he would be pretty sure to get all the land he wanted for the asking. This is one of the difficulties candidates will have to face.

No one who knows anything of the rural districts of England can have failed to notice that the landowners, the parsons, and the farmers have now no influence with the labourers. Many of the farmers are poor law guardians, and study, not unnaturally, to keep down the rates. This means, to the labourer, screwing down relief in the winter, and he registers a vow that he won't vote for the farmer's candidate. The parsons and landowners, according to his view of things, row in the same boat with the farmers, and at the least ought to be regarded with suspicion. The people most in touch with the labourers are one of the dissenting bodies, the Primitive Methodists, and in making difficulties about granting land Methodist chapels, the landowners are making a great mistake. If they were wise they would conciliate the Methodists, and this would go a long way towards winning the labourers' vote. Hodge greatly appreciates a kindly bearing towards his minister, and depend upon it, his minister will be somebody to be reckoned with at the General Election.

The most noticeable result of the meetings of the Trades' Congress this year is the expressed determination to form a Parliamentary labour party, independent of party politics. This has been attempted before, but those who made the attempt were believed to be working for their own hand, and consequently they failed. It is thought that there will be a scramble for power among the Liberals at the next Election or soon after, and that the time has come for the labour leaders to strike in. They think that by the adoption of Mr. Parnell's old tactics they could wring what they wanted from whatever political party may be in power. And as the promoters of the new labour movement have been hungering and thirsting for office for the last six years, they are not likely to let any consideration for Mr. Gladstone stand in their way. Mr. Gladstone is not fond of some of the new labour leaders. And it would be a great shock to him if a pistol were put to his head, and if he were told that the labour party were determined to have seats in the next Liberal Cabinet as the price of their support. It would be painful to be told this, but unless the labour leaders get what they want—a share of power and the emoluments—they will say a good deal more than this to the Liberal leader.

It is the subject of remark that Sir Charles Dilke was allowed in the *Speaker* to hint pretty broadly to Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt that they are in the way. It served two purposes not openly stated. It enabled Sir Charles Dilke to show that he was scoring. And it was as good as a reminder that Mr. Wemyss Reid is a person who ought not to be neglected. The curious point is that the Official Liberals who rub shoulders occasionally with Mr. Wemyss Reid should be so insensible to his many-sided usefulness as to require a reminder that a seat in Parliament is due to him. That Sir Charles Dilke should feel it necessary to hint to Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt that they are in the way is intelligible enough. They are in his way. Whether his return to the House of Commons at the head of the labour party would make any difference remains to be seen.

It is expected—though I doubt it—that Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at the Newcastle meeting of the Liberal Federation will give some outline of his new Home Rule scheme. He has been urged to do this by some of his warmest supporters in Lancashire. They say that his scheme—at least in outline—should be before the country before Mr. Balfour's Local Government Bill is introduced. And if the new proposals are such as will satisfy reasonable people in England and Ireland, there can be nothing gained by delaying disclosure much longer. I have heard Liberals of an unimpeachable loyalty to Mr. Gladstone say that they would much prefer now a Local Government Bill for Ireland to begin with. And it is quite certain that it would be putting their loyalty to a severe strain if the new Bill they will be asked to support contains powers much more extensive than those of a Local Government measure.

The leadership of the Irish members is still in the hands of Mr. Justin MacCarthy. And if he could be induced to retain it, it would be a good thing for the party. For after all the decision as to Home Rule will rest with the people of England, and it would be of advantage to the Irish party to have at their head a man held in respect and esteem both inside and outside the House of Commons. Mr. Dillon is certain to complicate matters by endeavouring to please the irreconcileables in Ireland. He is certain to want more than Mr. Gladstone would give him, while on the other hand Mr. MacCarthy is in Mr. Gladstone's confidence, and he knows precisely how far the English electors would be disposed to go to give Ireland self-government.

It is a curious commentary on our endeavours to make everybody a teetotaler by Act of Parliament that Dr. Mortimer Granville, a well-known medical man, is lamenting the growth of teetotalism, and sighing for the return of those days when people indulged more freely than they do now. Not that Dr. Mortimer Granville is an advocate of hard drinking. I should be very sorry to say that he favours extreme indulgence. What he says is practically this: that while teetotalism has been growing, the stamina of Englishmen has been decreasing, and that half of our strength has gone, since we gave up taking good wine and sound beer. But, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we have not given up our drinking habits. Has he not told us that we have taken very kindly and generously to rum—that in point of fact we have become inordinate rum drinkers? Dr. Mortimer Granville has obviously overlooked this fact, and also that the want of stamina, which he so much deplores, is not the result of total abstinence but of Jamaica rum.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

Our tropical sun has brought out some strong contrasts of light and shade, in our life's pictures, this season; has given us, side by side, with the gaieties and festivities which mark our yearly foregathering of the services, some very sad events to counterbalance them. In this our gayest month, wherein it is our custom to hold High Carnival before scattering to hard work again, the unexpected death of three gallant comrades has interrupted with the darkest tragedy the light comedy of our recreation time. The whole year has been an unhealthy one, but it would be unfair to blame our climate alone for two, at any rate, of these cases. Captain Birch and Captain O'Neill must have acquired their illnesses before coming here. If poor Mr. Norris had not insisted, pluckily but rashly, in sticking to his work, instead of taking leave to get rid of his incessant fever, he might still be amongst us. How far the medical authorities are justified in letting men remain at their posts when unfit for work, or get up from a sick bed to play polo, it is not for us to settle, but it seems logically inconsistent to prevent one man from intentionally committing suicide, and to allow another to risk his life unnecessarily by carelessness of his physical welfare. The first performance of Captain Hobday's "Faust," was not, by the express wish of Captain Birch's brother officers, postponed: we have had much to sadden us this season, and perhaps it was best that a community, few members of which knew either Captain O'Neill or Captain Birch really well, should feel the gloom of two such occurrences as little as possible.

Great expectations had been raised with regard to "Faust" and were not doomed to disappointment. The first scene differs very little in form from the opera; here and there, in spite of frequent and wonderful puns, it borders too nearly on the tragic for burlesque. The slow music during the sleep of Faust and the incantation of Mephistopheles make it quite as uncanny and mysterious as any thing at the Lyceum.

Dr. Moore is a splendid looking Mephistopheles—more the Merry Devil of the opera (pun unintentional) than the grim Fiend of Willis' Faust. On the first night he occasionally dropped his voice a little, but rectified this on Thursday and Friday, and in singing and dialogue never lets his audience miss a point. His brogue adds a characteristic touch to his delivery.

Captain Hobday's song, "The old man isn't what he used to was" accompanied by a peculiar, and we should say, very difficult dance—very jerky and suggestive of stiff joints and rheumatism—is always encored. Dr. Marks as Valentine, Marguerite's "Cousin German," looks particularly funny in a mixture of mediæval puffs and slashes and 19th century khakee, but we think he misses the chance of making a hit which the capital speech descriptive of the glories of a camp-of-exercise offers him. He hurries through it in a rather half-hearted way, when he could, we are sure, make it dramatically effective. The vision of Marguerite made a great sensation, (one of the audience was heard to affirm that it was "a Picture of Miss Pottinger, painted by Captain Hobday, you know!") It was a very lovely tableau-vivant anyway. The sick certificate for Valentine, written with the usual marvellous stage rapidity—which always seems to consist of emphatically dotting imaginary i's—was particularly clever. The aged Alchemist's study—hung with all things weird and creepy—to wit, cabalistic designs, skeletons, crucibles and ponderous volumes—is wonderfully managed, and the "Street in Idleberg," on which the curtain rises in the next scene, with its houses and cathedral, is beautiful. The Ladies' chorus, a combination of flower-girls and cooks, dance a flower dance and are then joined by policemen in neat slashed blue and yellow uniforms with orthodox Policemen's Helmets, and after a first rate chorus from the "Gondoliers"—a Right down regular, regular, regular "hearty meal"—dance off, leaving Clochette, maid of all work, and the police-sergeant Wagner on the stage. Mr. Seton, of the Worcesters, in the last role, has rather astonished the world. It is a better part than the one he takes in "Robert Macaire," and he does full justice to it. He looks irresistibly quaint and acts capitally. Mr. Lloyd-Jones too, as Siebel, is very good indeed—his dismal rendering of "Gaily the Troubadour" and his disappearance into the water-butt are beyond praise. Miss Howard's Belinda, though she has less acting than dancing, could scarcely be improved upon. Her Shadow-dance is exquisitely graceful, and her Jewel-dance with Miss Pottinger, not less so. Mr. Nevey's Martha is awfully comic; we wish his garden scene with Mephistopheles were longer.

The topical song on the second night, "It's the fashion," was most happy; the allusion to the Captain of the Secunderabad eleven, who was sitting in the front row, caused a storm of applause, and evidently hugely amused Mr. Poore himself. A nasty insinuation, which lately appeared in a Society letter, was fully answered, and the gallant Lancashires, who had lately won laurels at football, congratulated on their victory. Miss Pottinger's Marguerite is, of course, charming, but in her song "Alone I Wander," on the well-known air of "Quando a te lieta," in the Opera, she surpassed herself. Her dress and Captain Hobday's, designed as usual by himself, are perfect: the beauty of their dance together in the garden will be

"Photographically limned
On the tablets of (my) mind
When a yesterday has faded from its page."

But space fails us to tell of all the glories of "Faust:" suffice it to say that it may fairly claim to have realized anticipation.

The Volunteer Army, headed by a magnificent Drum-Major and a real band, was a gorgeous spectacle, and words cannot describe it. If any have missed the opportunity of seeing it, the fault or misfortune must lie with them, and now it is Bombay's turn. The Company have left for the scene of former triumphs, and let us wish them every success. If the balance in hand, after the last performance, or shall we say, when the bills are paid, is not a very handsome one, we shall be extremely surprised, though the expense incurred in moving about so large a troupe is necessarily enormous.

The Secunderabad-Poona cricket match is over. We regret we were prevented from witnessing it, but are glad we have not to chronicle an absolute defeat. Indeed, considering that many of the strangers were playing in the late Inter-Presidential match, we think the Home Team, playing 8, with weak bowling, are to be congratulated on the very fair stand they made. The match eventually terminated in a draw, much in favor of the visitors.

The Flower Ball at Ganeshkhind on Tuesday night was indeed a thing of beauty, and the recollection must remain a joy to many a young un of either sex, for a long time to come. We were glad to notice that Lady Harris seemed quite recovered from her late illness, and shrank, not at all, from her arduous duties as hostess. Lord Harris went strong, in racing parlance, from point to finish, and we much regret that in the ordinary course both their Excellencies will be leaving Poona so soon. The hospitalities so freely dispensed at Government House have been most thoroughly appreciated by us all, and if aught can enhance the pleasure of a visit to Ganeshkhind, it is the certainty of meeting with a marked courtesy from every member of the personal staff. We think H. E. has been most fortunate in his selections—other governors not having been as lucky, at least in our humble opinion.

And now we suppose the season may be considered, virtually, at an end. It has not been a very brilliant one, but nevertheless has been very pleasant. Would that we could forget the sad occurrences to which we have before alluded, but alas! when are such not to be noted!

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the Marchioness, and family have left Clandeboye, county Down, for Scotland. About Oct. 1 His Excellency were to be in London, and a week later to leave for Rome.

A telegram from Brody gives an account of the state of affairs in the southern governments of Russia which border on Austria. In consequence of the prevailing famine, brigandage, it is stated, is increasing in a frightful manner. Not a day passes but the news of some attack or murder is spread abroad. The districts round the Caucasus suffer most severely.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Polo Tournament of 1891 commenced yesterday in the presence of a large concourse of people under most favorable circumstances. The weather was all that could be desired and the ground after the hot sun of the last few days was in almost perfect order, though in places still somewhat slippery. The match was between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Golconda (Nawab Afsur Jung's) Team, and resulted in a victory for the latter by three goals to one, a result which was generally anticipated. The play during the first two rounds was somewhat wild, and it was during these that the Stranger's scored their three goals. The Bombay Team then settled down to their work and held their adversaries fairly well in hand throughout the rest of the game, but unfortunately notwithstanding several brilliant runs on the part of individual players, the backing up was not such as it should be, and luck certainly did not favour the Bombay men when they had chances at goal. The best run in the game was undoubtedly made by Mr. Barton in the fourth round terminating with a magnificent hit when the ball unfortunately hit the outside of the post—the play of the Golconda team was very good throughout, each player kept his place and evidently was thoroughly drilled in the duties of that place. The goal-keeping of Abbas Khan was magnificent, and Ebram Beg is a host in himself. The Bombay goal-keeper also did extremely well, and in addition to his duties in that capacity made one or two very brilliant runs.

The arrangements on the ground were excellent, but we must protest against the *Blue* goal posts, both from a spectator's and also from a player's point of view, they are not sufficiently visible.

The teams were as follows:—viz.

Bombay.	Golconda.
1 Mr E Steel	1 Shaik Goolam Ahmed
2 Mr C Gray (Capt)	2 Mahomed Ebram Beg (Capt)
3 Mr E L Barton	3 Mahomed Hoosein Khan
4 Mr F A Prevost	4 Abbas Khan

Umpires.—Mr A Craigie and
" Lieut C I Orr.

First Round.—Commenced sharp at the advertised time 4-30, Bombay playing from the goal at the Gymkhana end of the ground. Messrs. Gray and Ebram Beg crossed sticks and the ball was very shortly in the neighbourhood of the Bombay goal. After some rather wild play on both sides, Bombay took the ball about half way up the ground, but it was quickly returned by their opponents who brought it down in dangerous vicinity to the Bombay goal, and after a scuffle in front of goal it was hit behind. On its being hit off, Ebram Beg got the ball and pressed the Bombay men very hard, but the goal was well saved by the Bombay goal-keeper, and Gray getting the ball made an excellent run towards his adversaries' quarters, but the ball was stopped and returned by the Golconda players, who, for the remainder of the round, kept it in the neighbourhood of the Bombay goal, and just before time was called succeeded in getting it between the Posts. Time: 8 minutes 4 seconds.

Second Round.—This was the most disastrous round for Bombay during the evening, as their adversaries got two goals, bringing their score up to three to love. The Bombay play was poor throughout, with the exception of the goal-keeper, who was the only one who apparently kept his head, as the play of the other were of the wildest possible description. Prevost played well throughout the round and made some admirable strokes, but although he did his best he was so indifferently backed up by the rest of his side that the Golconda Team got their two goals without much difficulty. Time: 16 minutes 7 seconds.

Third Round.—In this round the Bombay Team pulled themselves together and all played admirably, and as their adversaries were evidently flushed with the success of the previous two rounds the game was fast and furious. A brilliant run by Gray unfortunately failed to score, as Barton just missed hitting it through the posts. The Golconda men then took charge of the ball and brought it in dangerous vicinity to the Bombay goal, when Gray again got hold of it and made another good run, but without any result. Shortly after this his pony slipped with him and he had what appeared to be rather a nasty fall, but he was soon up again, and for a time there was some very wild play on both sides. There was some good all round play during the remainder of this round. Gray and Barton distinguishing themselves for Bombay and Ebram Beg and Abbas Khan for the Golconda team. No boals were got, and when the bell rang the game still stood at three to love. Time: 24 minutes 33 seconds.

Fourth Round.—In this round Barton distinguished himself by making the best run for his side during the game, finishing with an excellent shot at goal, but the ball unfortunately just hit the post and glanced off it. The game throughout this round was in favour of Bombay, but no score was made on either side. Time: 32 minutes 45 seconds.

Fifth Round.—Good play on both sides, but still no further scoring. Time: 40 minutes 52 seconds.

Sixth Round.—In this round Bombay scored the only goal they made during the game, it was hit by Barton after a good run by Gray. It was getting very dark and difficult to see the ball and the play was somewhat wild all round. When time was called the result was a win to Golconda of 3 goals to 1 and there is very little doubt that the best team won.

We hear that the match to-day will commence at 4 o'clock, which is certainly as it should be, as it was much two dark when the game finished yesterday. The match will be between the Seventh Hussars and the Poona Gymkhana.

DR. BHANDARKAR AND WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your leading article in Saturday's issue on the subject of Dr. Bhandarkar's reply to a letter from Shri Mat Atmanand Saraswati Swami of Khanapur, concerning the marriage of his widowed daughter, I should be much obliged, if you would allow me, through the medium of your paper, to request that the learned Sanskritist may be pleased to publish his reply. It is an undoubted fact that there are many people who are yet ignorant of the Shastric sanction to the widow remarriage, and on this very understanding the accusers of our learned doctor have presumably based their accusations. It would really be a boon, if the materials were at this juncture placed at the disposal of those who would like to enlighten themselves on the subject. And the publication of the letter from the pen of an eminent Sanskritist on this side of India is as likely to dispel the mist of ignorance that prevails in some quarters as it would undoubtedly prove a very valuable contribution to the subject.

I think, then, that I am only echoing the sentiments of a large number of people when I request the learned doctor to give in some way or other publicity to his letter which, it is said, is as respectful as it is full of wisdom.—Yours, &c.,

SHRINIVAS N. KARNATKI.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

With regard to the meeting between Prince Albrecht of Prussia and Prince Bismarck, which took place on Sedan Day at a station near Varzin, the following particulars, says a Berlin correspondent, are reported:—Prince Bismark came in an open carriage alone to the station of Hammermuhle. He looked well but pale, and the military carriage which he seemed to force upon himself appeared to cost him a great effort. His advanced age is now making itself perceptible in his gait; only his eye is as bright and sharp as ever. On the arrival of the train Prince Albrecht got out to greet the Prince. Upon the former thanking the Prince and saying it was exceedingly amiable of him to come, Prince Bismarck answered, "It is only my duty Royal Highness to greet my Grand Master." Prince Bismark asked to be allowed to congratulate the Prince on this memorable day; but Prince Albrecht replied, "Your Serene Highness deserves congratulation more than I." Prince Bismarck said that he would remain in Varzin till the middle or end of October. He would like to remain longer, but he missed being near a large town with all its amusements, and therefore he would return to Friedrichsruh. On arriving at the station Prince Bismark remarked jocularly, "I never thought our pine woods, contained so many people." A large crowd had come to the station to satisfy their curiosity. The conversation lasted twenty minutes.

INDIAN FACTORY LEGISLATION.

The *Times*, on Tuesday, 15th ultimo, published three interesting letters on the subject of Indian Factory Labour, respectively, from Dr. Bahadhurji, Mr. Holt Hallett, and an Indian mill-owner. In a leader summing up the question, the *Times* says:—

The subject of factory legislation for India, which was recently brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Provand, and afterwards before the Congress of Hygiene and Demography by Mr. Holt Hallett, whose former efforts in the same direction are well known, appears to excite, both in this country and in India itself, differences of opinion which can only be described as irreconcilable, and which have lately found energetic expression in our columns. We published on Saturday a letter from a gentleman whom it is difficult to regard as other than a competent authority, Dr. Bahadhurji, of Bombay, which, so far as its statements can be accepted as trustworthy, seems almost to dispose of Mr. Holt Hallett's chief contentions. Dr. Bahadhurji, as his name implies, is a native of India; but he is also a Doctor of Medicine of the University of London, is one of the Professors in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and is recognized as a man of unquestioned eminence in his profession. He was selected by the Government of Bombay to represent it officially at the Congress: and when, at the eleventh hour, the Government decided not to send representatives, Dr. Bahadhurji, whose arrangements for the visit to this country had been made, determined that he would nevertheless come in his private capacity, or as the representative of certain scientific societies of the city in which he resides. In these circumstances he was appealed to by Bombay mill-owners to inspect their factories, to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the conditions of labour and with the state of the operatives, and thus to qualify himself to take part in any discussions on the factory question which might arise. He accepted the invitation, and now claims to speak upon the questions at issue with full knowledge of the facts, as well as with the additional authority conferred by his professional position and experience. Dr. Bahadhurji agrees with another correspondent, "An Indian Mill Manager" in the general assertion that the conditions of factory work in Bombay are not unduly arduous, and that they are far better than those of the alternative industries, to which, in default of such work, the operatives would be compelled to resort. His testimony is objected to, by the supporters of more stringent legislation, on the ground that he is, in truth, the representative or advocate of the mill-owning interest, and desirous, in that capacity, of putting the existing state of things in the most favourable light before the public. The question thus raised seems to be insoluble, except by the aid of such local knowledge as the Government of India should be able to command; and its final decision should therefore rest with the Indian authorities, rather than with either the Home Government or the Imperial Parliament.

Dr. Bahadhurji, in the letter which we printed on Saturday, made a strong point of the incredible character of many of the assertions which have been made in the interests of protective legislation. He quotes from Mr. Holt Hallett the statement that, in some of the ginning factories, the women work for twenty-three-and-a-half hours at a stretch, day after day, and says that this can only be true, if at all, of factories and workers in the moon. The statement does, indeed appear to be incredible; but it is confirmed by the Report of the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884, a document which is appealed to by both parties to the present controversy. That Commission is described as "a thoroughly representative one," and it comprised persons nominated by the Chamber of Commerce as well as by the Governor in Council. With reference to the ginning factories, which are mostly comparatively small places, liable to sudden demands for increased labour, the Commission quotes with approval the evidence of Mr. Rastamji Framji Wadia, the manager of a press and ginning factory at Khandesh, and states that it is corroborated "in every detail" by three other competent witnesses. Mr. Wadia said that, in the busy times, in March and April, the same set of hands worked both night and day, with half an hour's rest in the evening. He said that this might be continued for about eight days; and that, when it was impossible to go on any longer, other sets of hands were procured from Bombay if they could be found. In one of his factories he had 40 gins, with 40 women attending them, and only eight spare women. He never allowed these women off the gins, and he was not alone in this respect; it was the general system. There was no change of hands except at meal times. In these factories children were not employed, because the rate of wages for adults was so low that no advantage would accrue from the introduction of juvenile labour. Mr. Wadia concluded his evidence by saying, "When we see that the hands (women) are absolutely tired out we are obliged to get others from Bombay. The hands who work these long hours frequently die." It is, perhaps, not unreasonable to hope that this evidence, if we must assume that it is trustworthy for a small number of ginning factories, would yet be either wholly untrue or greatly exaggerated with regard to the factory work of the Bombay Presidency in general; although, by Mr. Holt Hallett and others, it has been quoted as a fair description of the conditions, for the abatement of which they appeal to public opinion to bring about changes in the law. On the question of the working of small children, concerning which again Dr. Bahadhurji treats the assertions of Mr. Holt Hallett as too incredible to need refutation, the Report of the Commission may be appealed to. It cites the evidence of Mr. Drewet, "Consulting Engineer," who has had much practical experience of ginning work, and who said, "The season lasts about eight months, about five of which the hands work from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m., and the remaining three months they work day and night. The hands are mostly women." Gins and presses never stopped for meals; as a rule, the hands took their meals at the gins, and Mr. Drewet has often seen them taking their food and supplying the gins at the same time. He has often seen them thus supplying the gins mechanically when three parts asleep, "and a child at the "breast sucking one minute and throwing cotton" into the machine the next." This hardly carries more meaning than to say that a female-mill-hand cannot leave her work even to suckle her child, and that the child itself, being suckled up to a later age than can be desirable either for itself or its parent, will sometimes imitate the act of the mother, in feeding the gin on which she is in attendance. The idea of an infant being engaged in work is rightly condemned by Dr. Bahadhurji as preposterous; and we have already quoted the statement of Mr. Wadia to the effect that it would not be profitable to employ children in ginning, and that, as a matter of fact, they are not employed.

When we come to consider the remaining allegations on either side of the controversy, the difficulty of distinguishing between fact and fiction is only intensified Dr. Bahadhurji intimates that the factory operatives of Bombay, whether males, females, or children, are engaged in an easy and healthy occupation, in which the shifts of work are so divided among members of a family, or similar groups, that no one is unduly taxed by continuous labour. He says that the hours are a necessary consequence of the way in which the natives set about their work; and that, with them, long hours and slow labour are equivalent to the shorter time and more rapid pace of the European. He indicates a system of substitution, under which the supposed presence of a given woman in the mill means only that, if she be not there, somebody else is there in her place. In the case of children, he tells us that, if not in the mill, they would be idling and picking up evil in the bazaars, there being no compulsory education to fill up their vacant time. In the interests of these children themselves, physical as well as moral, he deprecates any further interference with their hours of work, and tells us that even the shadows of the Indian Factory Act have "chased away the children from the mills into the streets, and have transformed them into their original nude, skinny skeletons." Moreover, and this is perhaps, the most important of his assertions, he tells us that factory work is undertaken for short periods by people whose ordinary employment is in agriculture, and that their earnings in their secondary occupation are sufficient materially to improve their homes, and to add to the comforts of their lives. To whatever extent this may be the case, it is certain that it must remove from the factory most of the ill consequences, on the score of bodily health, which have from time to time been attributed to its influence. It is difficult to resist the impression that Mr. Holt Hallett has overstated his case, by selecting chance incidents, and by holding them for ordinary occurrences. It is equally difficult to read Dr. Bahadhurji's description of "the present well-fed, well-clad, and healthy women of the Indian mills, with bright ornaments on their persons," without a suspicion that he, however unconsciously, is making the best of the truth, and is presenting a picture the precise accuracy of which may be doubted. It must not be forgotten that the first promoters of factory legislation in England were met by the assertion that everything was for the best in this best of all possible worlds. It must be regarded as fortunate that we, in this country, are not at present called upon to decide between the conflicting views which are presented to us. The new Factory Act, which will come into operation in India on the

1st January, will before long permit both its supporters and its opponents to appeal to experience of its effects; and the Governor-General in Council ought not to find it difficult to ascertain the truth, and may perhaps even see Mr. Holt Hallett and Dr. Bahadhurji agree in the recommendation of some middle course, in which due regard to the health and safety of the workers may be combined with provisions calculated to meet the special circumstances of Indian Industry.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING ACTION.

CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY OF CARGO.

MESSRS. RITCHIE STUART & CO. *vs.* MESSRS. EDWARD BATES AND CO.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before the third Judge, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Manockjee, an action was heard for recovery of Rs. 319-7-6 for damages sustained by plaintiffs by the short delivery of 66 bundles of steel hoops consigned to the them by the s. s. Wistow Hall, and valued at Rs. 305-13, the remainder of the claim, being in respect of interest from the 29th January to the 29th July 1891.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne appeared on behalf of the defendants.

Sorabjee Bomanjee Mody, a Custom House clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co. said that his master was the holder of a bill of lading in regard to the consignment of 1686 bundles of steel hoops by the s. s. Wistow Hall. He was directed by his employers to receive the goods from the dock. He made out and paid the landing charges bill for Rs. 56-4, and gave it to plaintiff's *muccadum* to obtain delivery. He reported that he had only received 1620: 66 being missing. In consequence he went to the docks and bundles were pointed out to him as belonging to plaintiffs. They did not correspond to those marked in the bill of lading. Their mark was "A.M.R." He did not take delivery of them. A correspondence on the matter took place.

Mr. Brown here put in evidence the correspondence.

Witness, continuing, said the claim was in accordance with the bill of lading.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne witnessed said that all the bundles of hoops of which they accepted delivery were marked with "A. M. R.," but those he afterwards saw at the docks had not that mark upon them. He was not prepared to say what the mark was.

Mr. Byrne remarked that their contention was that the bundles were delivered but that they were mixed by the Port Trust Officer. They admitted that the 66 bundles were delivered, and that some were marked "A. M. R." and some had no mark at all.

Cross-examination of witness continuing, he was asked if it was not a fact that the ship responsibility was ended when the goods were free from the ships tackle.

His Honour: You may ask if such is not the custom.

Mr. Brown: I object to the witness being asked for a construction of the bill of lading.

Witness further stated in cross-examination that the goods were released from the ship's tackle by Port Trust coolies.

Valubhram Pragji stated he was ordered to take delivery of bundles from the Wistow Hall. The number was 1620 received. There were no bundles offered which were not marked with his master's mark. He reported that he had got the bundles and that there were 66 bundles short. There were other people receiving iron at the same time. They were hoops which did not bear his masters's mark. He searched for the missing 66 bundles.

Cross-examined, witness said he could find no other bundles, and he took away the 1620 bundles, and paid the landing charges and shed charges for 1686 bundles, —the whole consignment. The landing charges and shed charges were paid by the consignees. Cargoes of ship coming into Bombay were always landed by the Port Trustees and they were responsible for the delivery of the landing.

Re-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said that his reason for that statement was that the Port Trustees were responsible until the goods were delivered, was that shippers always applied to the Trustees for goods consigned to them.

This concluded the evidence in the plaintiffs' case.

Mr. Byrne, in opening the case for the defendants, remarked that they did not attempt to deny the general facts as stated by Plaintiffs of the hoop iron invoiced to them; they were only able to find 1620 with their marks and of their size, but that did not concern the defendants. At the same time as the hoop iron was landed from the Wistow Hall, there were four other consignments of hoop iron, some marked and some unmarked, and the Port Trustees, having accepted delivery from the ship, in delivering to the consignees had got them mixed up. In Bye-law 52 of the Management of the Wet Dock, Bombay, it was laid down that in the case of iron pipes and such goods, where there was no proper distinguishing mark, the trustees would either refuse to receive the goods or charge for sorting. There was a regular charge for sorting goods. The custom of the Trustees is to contract for the landing of goods and the contractor provided coolies. Their remuneration was a portion of the dock dues. The whole of the landing was done by Port Trust servants, also the delivering to consignees. If the Trustees apprehend any difficulty in sorting or delivering to consignees, their course was perfectly clear under bye-law 52, that was to get the master of the vessel to separate them before landing. The master of the ship would have done so in the case in question if he had been called upon to do so, but he was not and the PortTrustees received the goods and failed in delivering to the consignee with which they had nothing to do. The bill of lading clearly laid down that the ship's responsibility ceased after the goods left the ship's tackle. Mr. Byrne, after citing several judgments in support of the case, concluded by saying that all he had to prove was that the goods left the ship's tackle, and it would be proved in evidence that the proper number of bundles left the ship.

Mr. James Dickson, General Manager of Messrs. Edward Bates and Co. agents for the Hall line of Steamers said he had been in the business for over twenty years and was acquainted with the custom of the Port of Bombay with regard to landing goods. The steamer employed a stevedore to chain the goods in the hold of the vessel, after which they were taken out by steam winches. When each lift passed over the side on the wall, the Port Trust contractor's men receive delivery. A tally was kept on board the steam as the goods came out of the hold, and when they were being moved on the wharf the Port Trust took a tally there. All perishable goods were then removed into the warehouse or landing shed and then delivered to the consignees. The arrival of steamers was advertised in the Bombay papers, and the fact that the goods would be landed. There were several other consignments of iron hoops by the Wistow Hall. There was a correspondence as to the delivery of the hoop iron.

Mr. Brown to witness: Is there any section in the Port Trust Act enabling the Port Trustees to accept delivery of goods? There is a clause is the Bye-laws.

Do you know that the Port Trust under their Act are not liable for anything? I don't know. It is not the practice of consignees to claim for short delivery from the Port Trustees, but from the Agent of the ship. I have not known case in which we have had occasion to claim upon the Port Trust before this.

Witness continuing said the practice was for the consignee to present the bill of lading and then he receives a delivery order, on the Port Trust. In cases where goods were mixed the ship was called upon to sort the cargo or pay for it. The charges fell upon the ship and not on the consignee. He did not know of any case in which goods had been destroyed after being received by the Port Trustees, nor did he know of any wrong delivery.

Nowrojee Furdonjee, Shed Manager in the Victoria Dock, deposed to signing the receipt sheets in respect of the landing of the cargo in question. The receipts were checked by the tally sheets and then handed over to the Agent's clerks. The receipt as to the outurn showed that the whole of the cargo was delivered from the Wistow Hall. The receipt shows that 66 bundles marked "A M R" were short landed from the ship, and that 66 bundles arrived with no mark. The Port Trustees did not ask the agents to sort them. A full number of bundles was given to all the other consignees, and the only bundles left were the 66.

Cross-examined, witness said that the receipt showed that 66 bundles short of the "A. M. R." mark were landed on the quay. A consignee is not allowed to take his goods from the shipts tackle, they must go into the custody of the Port Trust. If the goods were addressed to the consignee direct he could go on board the ship and receive them; usually they were addressed to the Port Trustees. The Port Trustees never admitted their responsibility to consignees, but only to agents of ships.

Doming Braz Pereira, foreman in the Dock employed by Messrs. Bates and Co., put in evidence the tally sheets relating to the landing of the cargo of the Wistow Hall in December last. The Port Trust receipts had been checked with his clerk's tally books, they both recorded the same number of bundles landed. This concluded the case for the defence.

Mr. Brown in support of his case remarked that the defence hinged on the assumption that the goods had been delivered to the Port Trust. It had now been conclusively proved that the bundles of hoop steel had not been delivered. It had been sworn that only 1620 bundles bearing the green mark "A. M. R.' were received. With regard to the contention that the ship's liability ceased after the goods left the tackles, Mr. Brown said that the whole sentence in the bill of lading on that point must be read. If the ship's liability ceased there the goods might be handed over to a person who was responsible to no one. It was impossible that a bill of lading should intend to convey that. There was no receipt showing that the goods had actually been delivered, and the Port Trust said there were 66 short of the "A. M. R" mark. It was utterly impossible to proceed against the Port Trustees for damages in the case.

His Honour will give judgment in the case after the vacation, on the 5th November.

DISPUTE BETWEEN MILL OWNERS.

AT the Small Causes Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, sued to recover from the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited, the sum of Rs. 750 being the amount of damages suffered by the plaintiffs in consequence of the breakage by the alleged negligence of the defendant's workmen of the baling press belonging to the plaintiffs and lent to the defendants by the plaintiffs' manager in February last, for their use, at the nominal charge of Rs. 5 per diem, they also sued for the costs of the suit. Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, of the firm of Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim and Kolah, represented the defendants.

It appeared that about the beginning of February last the defendant's baling press having been disabled, they asked the plaintiffs for the loan of their (plaintiffs' haling press. The plaintiffs allowed the defendants' bales to be pressed in their mills baling press by the defendants men, who first pressed 25 bales successfully on the 6th of February last. On the 7th they pressed 35 bales on the 8th and the 9th the plaintiffs pressed their own bales on the press. On the 9th the defendants also pressed 27 bales on the same press when the press was in perfectly good order. On the 10th the defendants' men pressed only 12 bales, after which they stopped pressing and complained that the press was not working well. On the 11th they pressed one bale only and then gave up the work as the press began to leak. The plaintiffs' manager, Mr. Hamilton, took up the stone flooring and inspected the cylinder, which was found to have been split. The plaintiffs alleged that the split was due to over-pressure on the machine. The defendants' bales being small it required much pressure to be pressed. The plaintiffs' manager had cautioned the defendants' men not to press their bales so small saying that if they did they would damage the machinery. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants' men negligently burst the cylinder and the plaintiffs had to order a new cylinder from England. The defendants were asked to pay the price of the new cylinder, but they refused, saying that it was not damaged through the negligence of their men.

The Judge, after hearing the evidence and the arguments of the solicitors, in delivering judgment said that till the 10th of February last the machine was working efficiently when a crack was discovered in the cylinder. The defendants had failed to show that there was inherent defect in the cylinder when the press was entrusted to them for work. The plaintiffs, however, had to prove negligent use in order to entitle themselves to claim damages. The evidence produced by the plaintiffs did not in any way prove that the workmen were negligent. There was no evidence to prove that the safety valve was tampered with. The plaintiffs failed to show negligence on the part of the defendants' men and so dismissed the suits and allowed Rs. 51 to the defendants from the plaintiffs as professional costs.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND Co's report for the fortnight ending the 17th September is as follows:—A more favourable combination of features than what came into play during the last fortnight could hardly be imagined. The enhanced demand from the country markets for all the counts, but by a long way much more so for No. 10, must be put in the foremost rank as an inflamer of prices which, during the period, advanced from $\$\frac{1}{2}$ in the beginning to \$3 up till now with prospects of a further rise of about \$2 later on. The reported stoppage of the Bombay Mills for 8 days in a month from yesterday, also proved a prime motor to the above consumption, and it is earnestly to be hoped that such a sensible resolution as that said to have been arrived at by the Bombay Mill owners in the general interests of the Yarn trade will, if put into force, be strictly adhered to for months together to bring about the equilibrium, for such a long period lost, between production and legitimate demand. The anticipated shortness of the American Cotton Crop, as also of that of India in combination with its lateness, could hardly be spoken of just at present with any degree of certainty, but they had had their weight for all that, and when the native dealers could ascertain the shortness of the native crop up at the North by almost two-thirds of its usual average, the last stroke, that could be given to the bright side of the picture, was given. Thus stimulated, sales during the period transpired to the extent of about 11,000 bales, of which well nigh half the quantity comprised No. 10 alone. Details are as under:—

About 2,000 bales of No. 20 sold at \$66 to \$70 and \$75
„ 1,400 „ „ 16 „ at \$63 to $\$69\frac{1}{2}$
„ 1,600 „ „ 12 „ at \$55 to \$62
„ 5,500 „ „ 10 „ at \$54 to $\$61\frac{1}{4}$
„ 300 „ „ 8 „ at \$48 to $\$50\frac{1}{4}$
„ 200 „ „ 6 „ at \$48 to $\$51\frac{1}{4}$

leaving about 40,000 bales unsold in stock.

All the above enumerated causes naturally had had their effects in Shanghai also, but, although the volume of business there has somewhat exceeded that of this market—about 12 to 13 thousand bales having been moved-prices have but gone up half a tael to a tael at the most. Over and above the principal consuming centres, Chinkiang and Wuhu have newly taken large supplies during the fortnight. No. 20 has met with most attention. Latterly a good inquiry was observable for Nos. 10 and 16. Unsold stock is estimated there at about 25,000 bales.

Some inquiry was experienced in Japan also for Bombay Yarn. Cotton is still reported slack.

The *Madras Mail*, in an article on the short time movement in the Bombay mills, says:—"The Committee of the Millowners' Association is to be congratulated on the success of its scheme, which cannot fail to place the textile trade of Bombay on a much healthier basis. The China market has already recovered from its stagnation, and large transactions are reported to have taken place at advancing rates. With the safeguard of short time against a second surfeiting of the consuming centres, the prospects of the Bombay mills are decidedly cheerful. All exporters have again entered the markets, and not only has almost all the ready stock been taken up, but extensive forward contracts, in some cases into the year 1892, have been made. Prices have advanced from a 1-16 to a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an anna per pound from the lowest point touched a month ago, and the sales during the first half of the past month have aggregated some 40,000 bales, mostly 10's., 16's., and 20's. The export yarn trade may therefore be said to be in a flourishing condition.

"THOUGH Mrs. Besant does not claim to have received letters from Madame Blavatsky since that lady's death, other Theosophists have been more fortunate" (says the *Hawk*). "I was talking to a prominent Theosophist the other day, and he told me that he had received a most depressing communication from the deceased founder of the Theosophical Society. Madame Blavatsky, he assured me, had been most unfortunate since her arrival in the spiritual world. She has, he said, lost her clothes and is now wandering about the meads of Asphodel in a state of nudity. Whether such conduct is, in those regions, an offence cognisable by the police, my informant unhappily could not say."

IT is those young men who enlist because they always had "a liking for soldiering," as they express it, and not the class who take to the soldier's life because they are "hard-up" and "out of work" who, according to Coloned Hatchell, make the best recruits. There are, he tells us, a larger number of this preferable class than many people suppose. They do not examine critically the recruiting posters describing the advantages of the army, nor carefully compare notes as to the amount of pay and allowances they will receive, but take it for granted they will be adequately provided for, and in the service afterwards they are not the grumblers. A large number of these, it is stated, come on from the militia, where they have just had the experience of four hours' drill a day to test their liking for the life. Of the other class however, Colonel Hatchell tells us it is a great mistake to suppose that because they are out of work they are the dregs of the population. In all ranks of life the labour market is now and then affected, and numbers of respectable young men, such as shop assistants, servants, artisans, and clerks even gentlemen's sons, owing to various circumstances, find themselves unable to obtain employment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ENCOUNTERS are reported to have taken place between Russians and Afghans in the Hindoo Khoosh district.

THE United States Government have appointed a Commission to select a new rifle for the army.

MORE than eleven thousand deaths from cholera occurred during the Mecca pilgrimage this summer, but the disease is said to have now practically disappeared both at Jeddah and Mecca.

DURING next month no fewer than 874 estates belonging to the Russian nobility will be sold by auction at the instance of the State Bank, which holds them as mortgage. These estates are situated in thirty-nine Governments of European Russia.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES, writes the *World*, is not going to pass the winter either in India or Ireland, although the papers will persist in sending him to both countries. On the expiration of Prince George's leave he is to be appointed to the Anson, the flagship of the second in command of the Channel Squadron.

WITH the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Abergeldie and the Empress Eugenie at Birkhall and her constant solicitude for the Princess Beatrice the Queen has plenty to occupy her mind and time just now; but for all that Her Majesty cannot quite conceal her disappointment at the inability of the Empress Frederick to pay her promised visit, and I hear (writes "Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial*) that it is now decided that if the Empress cannot arrange to come to Balmoral she will visit the Queen at Windsor after the return south of the Court, and also accompany Her Majesty to Osborne for Christmas.

MRS. GRIMWOOD, the heroine of Manipur, who has been staying for some time at Dalgety Castle, Turriff, Aberdeenshire, journeyed to Balmoral on Monday 14th ultimo, on a visit to the Queen.

RAJAH BROOKE, of Sarawak, Borneo, has proclaimed his son, Vyner Brooke, as his successor, and has decreed that he shall attain his majority at the age of seventeen.

IF what I hear is true (and my information comes from an unusually reliable source), the public attention (says the *Word*) is likely to be very soon diverted from Iquique to Ispahan, for a revolution is at the present moment slowly but surely brewing in Persia, and the breaking of the political storm is not likely to be long delayed. The revolutionary movement is national in its character; the priests and students are to a man in the camp of the progressists, and the prevailing discontent is being industriously fanned by a paper called the *Kanun*, or "Law," which is printed in Europe and widely disseminated throughout every part of the Shah's dominions. The personal unpopularity of the Shah grows apace, and his sons are watching events with no small anxiety. His present youthful Grand Vizier is the child of a nurse, and Nasr-ud-Din is now anxious to make the obnoxious boy, who figured so prominently in the pageants of 1889, Minister of War! The rising is likely to be general, and the "Young Persia" party is confident of achieving complete and signal success. The Shah's eldest son is a man of considerable ability, and his second son (who, on account of the royal birth of his mother, is the Heir-Apparent) is popular and amenable to reason.

THE Czar on Sept. 11 decorated with his own hands Prince George of Greece with a gold medal for saving life, in recognition of his Royal Highness's gallant conduct in striking down the Japanese policeman who attacked the Czarewitch at Otsu, thereby rescuing the heir to the Russian throne from imminent death.

THE Chinese Government will, it is said, send to the Powers a circular intended to reassure them as regards the protection of foreigners in the Celestial Empire. The French and German papers intimate the probability of strong diplomatic remonstrances from the European Governments regarding the recent rioting in China.

THE *Standard* correspondent says:—"Harrowing stories continue to arrive about the distress in the Volga Provinces. In the district of Penza bands of peasants are wandering about in a state of utter exhaustion, while women and children are shrieking through hunger in the market-places. The Governor of Saratov especially remarks upon the condition of the children, who, he says, are the worst factor in a crisis like the present. Besides the Government relief, all the guilds, clubs, and societies in various towns are now forming relief committees.

M. GREVY's real estate consisted (says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent) of the house where he died, with the mill, valued at £3,000; the property of La Grangerie adjacent, valued at £2,000; a brick kiln, valued at £800; a villa at the Trocadero, worth £60,000; a house in the Boulevard Malesherbes, worth £20,000; two houses in the Boulevard de Courcelles of greater value, and two in the Rue de Vezelay. He is supposed to have left personalty amounting to about £200,000.

A CONSUEGRA correspondent telegraphs:—With immense difficulty I have succeeded in reaching this stricken town. Literally it is a city of the dead. The place is wrapped in a silence which is in itself horrifying, and the destruction which reigns all around tells a too convincing tale of complete catastrophe. On every side are signs of death. The first thing I met after going through a few of the streets was a cart, which was passing from house to house, taking up at each one corpse or more. Each body was laid carefully on the heap with which the van was already laden, but the horrible work was necessarily done rapidly, and the men in charge of the dreadful deadcart seemed to have grown callous to the wailings and misery of the sorrowing relatives who gathered in front of the ruined houses wringing their hands and weeping aloud. Passing from street to street I saw scenes of horror and desolation which it is useless to record more nearly. The streets are filled with heaps of furniture, domestic goods of every sort, and debris, and here and there, half covered by the wreckage, are human limbs. The area which may be regarded as utterly demolished is about 35,000 square yards in extent. In the rest of the town the destruction is immense, but not complete.

TERRIBLE destruction has been caused by the inundations following the heavy rains in the Spanish province of Toledo. The town of Consuegra (population 6000) was nearly swept away, owing to the overflowing of the river Amarguille, and the bodies of its late inhabitants which were washed away by the current, are being recovered lower down the stream. A national subscription in aid of the survivors was started.

TALK of spread eagle-ism! Listen to the opening editorial flourish of the *Oklohama Prospector*:—"We recognise but one God, and are no man's man, and will not be a lackey for any political cross-road quidnunc or tin-horn statesman, not being built on a truckling hypothesis. If there are any heavy weights or political scrubs who think they can bulldoze us by scurrilous remarks or base fabrications, they are bold, brilliant, meteoric, and picturesque prevaricators every step of the journey.'

THE Duke of Cambridge will pay an official visit to Ireland next week. His Royal Highness will inspect the troops in the several centres, beginning at Belfast on the 23rd instant.

MR. O. V. MORGAN, M.P., has returned to London from Switzerland. On Oct. 1 Mr. Morgan sailed for Calcutta; he intends to be back in London for the opening of Parliament.

MR. ROBERT DAVIES, Bangor, has given £30,000 towards the special fund which has been inaugurated by the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists as a jubilee commemoration of their mission stations in the Khossia Hills. During the last week he has given upwards of £5,000 towards clearing off the debts upon various Presbyterian churches in North Wales.

THE PATETI IN ENGLAND.

ON Wednesday, Sept. 17, the Parsee colony in England to the number of about 40 celebrated the Pateti in a very enjoyable way. The party, which included two or three Zoroastrian ladies, went to Taplow by train, the Great Western Company placing a handsome saloon carriage at their disposal. Upon arrival at Maidenhead the party were photographed in a group, and afterwards in two electric launches went for a pleasant trip up the river Thames. In the evening they dined together at Skindle's Hotel, Maidenhead, under the presidency of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who presided at the dinner, and who was received in a most cordial manner by the assembly, gave the toast of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and in doing so he dwelt at some length on the beneficial results of the British rule in India. He said that the Parsees were loyal to the British to the very core, and sincerely wished that under the beneficient British rule they would continue to thrive and prosper, as they had hitherto done. (Loud cheers.)

The assembly then rose and sang, led by Khan Saheb Manekshaw D. Doctor, Mr. Kabrajee's Gujarati version of "God save the Queen," the toast being honoured with three cheers for the Queen.

The Chairman next proposed the toast of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family, observing, among others things, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was deservedly so very popular in this country and elsewhere, had been discharging the several social functions, which he was called upon to perform by virtue of the high position he occupied, to the entire satisfaction of the people over whom he might one day rule. (Loud cheers.) The assembly then sang "God bless the Prince of Wales," and gave three cheers for the Royal Family, especially mentioning the name of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who proved to be a good friend of the natives of India during the time that he filled the high office of the Comander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., who was loudly cheered, then proposed the toast of the Viceroy of India and Governor of Bombay, and in doing so he said that at every banquet in England it was customary to propose the royal toasts and then proceed to the toast of the evening; but he hoped that all the friends assembled on the occasion would agree with him that the toast he had proposed was for a gathering like theirs most apt and deserved to be drunk with loyal enthusiasm. (Cheers.) Before speaking to the toast, however, Mr. Bhownuggree asked that he might be permitted to refer to two matters having some bearing to the occasion. In the first place, he would express what he believed was the feeling of delight of every Parsee assembled there, as well as of all those whose absence from town or other causes had prevented their being present. The large number assembled at the board was itself evidence sufficient that they wished to bring about occasional gatherings in a land which, although not strange to them, was a long distance from the present domicile of the race, so that they might promote friendly intercourse among themselves. In former years the leading Parsee residents who owned large business places in London used to convene such gatherings, but in more recent times the number of Parsee residents in England had become so large that it had become difficult for any single individual to invite them all to a general festive gathering. The traditions and reputation of the old business firms established by the Cama family and the venerable gentleman whom they were all proud and pleased to see preside over them that evening—(cheers)—had been well maintained by their respected friends, Mr. N. J. Moola and Mr F. B. Cama whom he (Mr. Bhownuggree) was pleased to see among them that evening—(cheers),—as well as by Mr. D. Byramjee, Mr. Dorabjee Cama, and others. However, as he had already stated, the number of Parsees in England had grown so large, that it was only possible to meet each other in one general assemblage only on the basis on which the day's gathering was promoted, and he hoped that after the successful experiment of that day, it would be found practicable, as well as desirable, to convene more than one such pleasant meeting in the year. (Applause.) The next point which Mr. Bhownuggree wished to draw their attention to was the invitation given them that evening to go on a visit on an early date to their chapel and sacred resting-place at Woking. A few of them had seen, and many of them knew, that through the munificence and patriotic sentiment of their co-religionists in previous years, a large plot of ground had been acquired in the neighbourhood of the renowned metropolis of England, where their dead might be taken to their final resting-place with due rites. He (the speaker) might say, without being accused of boasting, that the thought that of all the varied and large communities of India the Parsees alone should have such an institution in the heart of England was one of which every Parsee, young or old, might feel proud; and he would impress upon his friends the necessity of patriotically maintaining now and for ever what the munificence of their respected predecessors in England had provided them with. (Cheers.) He earnestly hoped that the invitation of the secretary of the Zoroastrian Fund of England to visit that institution on an early date will be readily complied with, and that they and those coming after them will make it their care to take an abiding interest in its maintenance permanently. (Loud applause.) Coming to the subject of the toast he had proposed, Mr. Bhownuggree stated that they had every reason to be highly satisfied with the eminent body of men who had occupied the illustrious positions of Viceroy of India and of the Governor of Bombay. There were at that table, as there would always anywhere be in gatherings like that, men who had different political principles and different views on large measures of Government. But assemblages like them were beyond and above considerations of party, and he could fearlessly say that all those eminent men who as Viceroy or as Governor of Bombay had, regardless of the political party to which they belonged, honestly and zealously wished and worked for the peace and prosperity of the different communities of India, and that they had, generally speaking, ever been anxious to encourage and secure to the Parsee community the attainment of all just aspirations and to appreciate their devotion and loyalty to the Crown of Great Britian. (Applause.) These eminent men had, almost without exception, been friendly to the Parsees, evincing a continual interest in their prosperity and welfare. sympathising with their sentiments, and appreciating their cordial friendship for the English race. (Cheers.) As a fresh proof of what this regard meant, he had great pleasure in reading to them a learned and cordial letter of congratulation addressed with reference to the day's festival by one of their most beloved and distinguished friends, Sir George Birdwood, to their Chairman:—

My Dear Dadabhai Naoroji,—I am deeply gratified to learn that the Parsees resident in London are going to celebrate their *Pateti* or "New Years' Day" to-morrow, and with all the social rejoicings observed by them from the immemorial beginnings of their once illustrious place in the history of the Aryan races: and I instinctivly feel that as one of your oldest friends will be pleased to receive my hearty congratulations on the occasion. Why I am so delighted to hear that this sacred anniversary is to be kept up by you to-morrow is, that it affords a tangible proof of the determination of the modern Parsees, however widely they may be scattered over the face of the world, to everywhere preserve their historical identity. I would fain hope that to-morrow's celebration may be only the commencement of the organisation of the Parsees living in the United Kingdom and in the Continent of Europe, as a self-contained and specific community, and this on the basis of the religion and retual handed down to them from their ancestors through now quite three thousand years. *Pateti* means in "a condition of repentance," and the name of the month, of which the *Pateti* is the first day, means "deified ancestors:" and the religious ceremonies and the social observances of the *Pateti* is all directed to warn you of the sin—the greatest sin a historical race can commit—of falling away from the ways of their forefathers, and to strengthen and hearten you in preserving in them to the end, by yearly recalling to mind their ventures, and their prowess, and their glories. Twice in history, first under the Achæmenians and again under the Sassanians the Zoroastrian Persians carried their sacred fires to the banks of the Hellespont; and those who know the natural strength and sobriety, and the chivalrous humanity of the Parsee character, wherever it has been permitted to develop itself in the lofty faith of Zoroastrianism know that you retain the full capacity for renewing the greatness of your illustrious forefathers if you but once succeeded in bringing back to your pristine faith those who have been forced, under the heel of foreign domination, to formally adjure it:—but who in heart are still latent Zoroastrians. Those is always a hope of this religious and national revival, if but the Parsees of the Western India will make it their first and most solemn duty to cherish in their hearts the ever-living fire of Zoroastrian unity. It is but a small beginning you are making to-morrow, but a Hindu proverb says:—"Small beginnings are auspicious." I rejoice that I have lived to see this movement, and that it would be headed by one of my oldest friends, and be a typical example of the best qualities of his race. And I remain, yours sincerely,—"GEORGE BIRDWOOD." (Loud applause.) Proceeding, Mr. Bhownuggree said it was men from the circle of the sympathetic and distinguished class to which the author of the letter just read belonged that the Viceroy of India and Governors of Bombay were appointed, and no wonder they were esteemed and beloved. The present Viceroy had borne well the brunt of his high office and maintained with zeal and good-will the traditions of his predecessors for securing the blessings of peace and prosperity of India. (Cheers.) Lord Harris as Governor of the great Presidency where Parsees most do congregate, had shown towards the people under his sway a feeling of great friendliness, and as his Lordship's career had still fortunately a long time to run over, it may be confidently expected that at the close of his rule he will be found to have done not a little for the welfare of the people of Bombay. (Cheers.) His fine manly bearing had made him popular and beloved, and among none more so than among the Parsee community, between whom and his Lordship there was, the speaker could not help remarking, an especial bond of union in the fact of their common natural liking for the cricket field. (Loud applause.) Lord Harris had so far well maintained the traditions established by his eminent predecessor, Lord Reay—(cheers)—a name which must always be recalled with pride and pleasure in any company of Parsees. In fact, for many long years the very phrase Governor of Bombay will continue to be associated in their minds with the personality of Lord Reay, who had socially, and in other respects as well, given a distinctly beneficial tone to the relations existing between the Government and the people of Bombay. (Loud applause.) Lord Harris had well maintained that tone hitherto. His Lordship had certainly done nothing so far to forfeit by an iota the popularity with which the Governorship of Bombay is regarded by its inhabitants, but, on the other hand, had shown a zealous and watchful solicitude to secure the honour and welfare of the Parsee community, among whom, I am proud to declare, he has many prominent and loving friends. (Loud applause.)

The toast of the Viceroy and Governor of Bombay was then drunk with enthusiasm.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee gave the toast of "Our English friends," coupled with the names of Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, Lord Reay, Sir George Birdwood, and other distinguished personages. He said that the toast was by no means out of place, but was one that would be responded to with feelings of pleasure, pride, and gratitude. They had met together in the land of their friends and benefactors the English—(cheers);—and an occasion like the one that had brought them together gave the best opportunity of collectively giving expression to their feelings of regard, esteem and gratitude towards those who felt for them, and were watchful of the welfare of themselves and their country. (Renewed cheers.) In their individual experiences each of them must have come across ennobling examples of English character, full of sympathy, good-will, and love for the fellow-beings. (Hear, hear.) But he would mention the particular instances that occurred to him then, and hoped that each of them would add to this list from his personal knowledge. The names of Lord Northbrook (cheers), Lord Ripon (loud cheers), Lord Reay (loud cheers) Lord Harris (loud cheers), Sir George Birdwood, Sir Owen Burnsl Miss Florence Nightingale, and Miss Manning were familiar to all of them. Lord Northbrook's name is familiar to all students of history. His personal sympathy and good-will towards all Indians were realised by every Indian who had the good fortune to visit this country and had given him the opportunity of meeting his countrymen and their English friends, and amongst them Lord Northbrook under the roof of the club which bore his Lordship's name. The club bore ample testimony to his Lordship's genuine sympathy for India and its peaople, and his desire not to sever his connection with them, and to be useful to them even in his own country. (Cheers.) Lord Ripon's name was familiar not only to them, but also to the masses of India. That almost eveny Indian knew him and was attached to his personaliay was more than evident from the universal welcome he met with in his journey through Bombay and the universal regret at his leaving India. Duty above everything seemed to be his motto. (Cheers.) He ruled more as one who was imbued with a sense of his duty towards not only fellow-citizens but also fellow-beings, and hence the solicitous regard for the welfare of his people individually and for their progress as a nation which formed the chief ennobling future of his life, as a feeling and loyal neighbour, a humane statesman are and a genteel ruler. (Loud cheers.) Lord Ripon took as much genuine interest in the welfare of his people, and in raising them to the dignity of a civilized and illustrious nation, "as did a proud parent" in the welfare of his children, and in making refined and illustrious individuals of them. (Hear, hear.) The good works initiated and fostered by this noble spirit of Lord Ripon were familiar to them all. Lord Reay's name was equally familiar to them. He (Dr. Bahadurjee) echoed every word of what Mr. Bhownuggree had said of him. Perhaps every one might not be aware of the far-reaching and lasting benefits his enlightened rule have conferred upon not only the presidency he presided over, but upon all India. Education had been the means of raising all nations. Education gave knowledge and knowledge brought power. That Lord Reay was an educationist of broad and unsectarian views was manifest from the various branches of education he promoted and placed on improved and firmer basis. The technical institute would be the means of disseminating the most useful knowledge of developing the resources of the country and raising the status of its people. The medical education of Bombay and its medical institutions were, as said by the present Surgeon-General, put more than a quarter of a century forward by the reforms of Lord Reay—reforms which improved the status of the medical profession in the Presidency. The relief afforded to suffering humanity by work done in the medical research laboratory would be universal, Whatever little credit might be due to the speaker for having worked towards the establishment of the laboratory he had no hesitation in saying that but for the personal sympathy and zeal of Lord Reay and his readiness to welcome information from an humble individual like the speaker, the laboratory would not have come into existence for years to come (Cheers.) The hospitals and the Home for Nurses would be speaking monuments to his enlightened and humane rule. Nursing was half the cure, and without it medical treatment would be incomplete They were happy to have the donor Mr. Bhownuggree of the 'Nurses' Home amongst them. (Cheers.) Lord Reay showed how works of extensive usefulness might be undertaken with small sums of money. Those who had the privilege of his personal acquaintance knew what examplary virtues he possessed as a friend and as a leader of society. Lord Harris by his manly qualities, sense of justice and fair dealing, which were familiar to them all from his work in the sporting field, gave strong hopes of showing a brilliant career and of continuing the good work inaugurated by his distinguished predecessor. He (Dr. Bahadurjee) did not want to add more words to show the living sympathy of Sir George Birdwood for the welfare and the glorious traditions of India to its people, as it was amply indicated by the letter that was read by Mr. Bhownuggree. Miss Manning's name could not but call forth feelings of affection from them all for the good work she quietly promoted for the good of India and the personal interest she took in the Indians in England. Florence Nightingale was a name many of them used to read of in books with admiration and attachment, and it was the speaker's proud privilege and pleasure to have learnt in person from the lips of the world's cheering angel, the silent but deep interest she took in the welfare of the Indian villager, though thousands of miles away she busied herself with questions of village sanitation, *i.e.*, personal health and well-being of the villager. It only afforded an illustration of her universal sympathies and solicitude for the well-being of her fellow-men and women. (Loud cheers.)

(*To be continued.*)

IT is not amongst the things generally known, observes a Home paper, that the Queen has for some time past been engaged in the study of Hindustani, and the refined and intelligent Mahomedan gentleman who is Her Majesty's instructor, is a great favourite at Court. When the leaders of the Hygienic Congress were presented at Osborne, Hafiz Abdul Karun was specially introduced to the Indian delegates, and on the removal of the Royal Household to Balmoral, his name appeared for the first time as a member of the suit.

WRITING on the subject of Lord Beaconsfield, the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* says: "People who had spoken to him are venerated as having been in contact with our greatest statesman. A striking illustration of this was afforded the other evening in a small company where the conversation turned on our leading statesmen. A gentleman holding a responsible position at once engaged attention by remarking, 'Disraeli spoke to me once.' There was a chorus of inquiries as to what he said. 'Well,' exclaimed the hero in the leisurely way of a man who has important information to communicate, 'I once opened the door to him, and, being a little flustered, I trod on his gouty toe.' 'What did he do?' cried everyone. He said, 'Oh, damn the boy!' was the reply."

MILITARY NEWS.

SURG.-MAJ.-GEN. G. M. SLAUGHTER, P. M. O., southern district, has just attained the age of sixty, and will be placed on retired pay.

LIEUT. C. Du P. POWNEY, Grenadier Guards, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to Maj-Gen. Lord Frankfort de Montmorency, commanding a division in India.

THE wing of the 12th Bengal Cavalry at Fort Sandeman will, on relief by the wing of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, march on November 12th for Multan, arriving there December 14th.

PASSAGE by rail to Bombay is authorized for Major C. G. Monck-mason, R. A., proceeding to port of embarkation *en route* to England, to join the Sub Depot (1) Eastern Division, R. A.

A BERLIN paper publishes proposals by a military expert to simplify the uniform of the German Army in view of a war. He advocates the use of a cap instead of the helmet, and the abolition of the stand-up collar of the tunic and all bright colours.

OWING to the death at Poona of Captain O'Neill, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was under instructions for the appointment of Paymaster at the Karachi Depot, Captain Thunder, Paymaster of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been selected for the post.

BRIGADE-SURGEON C. E. CHURCHILL, M. B., M. S., having on the 29th September reported his arrival from Quetta, is directed, under instructions from Army Head-quarters, to assume charge of the Allahabad Station Hospital, from Surgeon-Major Falvey, M. S., who will revert to the charge of the Fort Station Hospital.

THE Malabar left Portsmouth on the 16th ult. for Bombay, after having embarked the K Battery, R.H.A. for Lucknow, consisting of Capt. Lambert, three officers, and 123 men. She will receive the bulk of her passengers at Queenstown, where she will be joined to-day by the 49th Field Battery under Maj. Rochefort, twenty-five officers, and 919 men belonging to various corps.

UPON the authority of the Paris *Temps*, the *Daily News* correspondent learns that Mr. Stanley is organising another Congo expedition for King Leopold. He and Mr. Stanly booked their passages to Melbourne by the steamer Arcadia, which they are to catch at Brindisi on Oct. 11. Mr. R. S. Smythe, the Australian manager, left London a fortnight ago to have everything in readiness for the explorer's colonial lecturing tour.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, who has been following the French Army manœuvres with the army of General Gallifet, is the only unofficial Englishman who has been allowed to accompany the forces, and it is said he has been given facilities denied to most of foreign representatives. His report is enthusiastic of the French soldier, whom he regards as the finest war material in Europe. He is not quite so decided about the officers, and his general conclusion is expressed in a doubt as to whether the system of promotion from the ranks can as yet show results equal to those attaching to the aristocratic system of Germany and England. In point of fact the French Army is not yet effectively democratised—it is not an army of Valmy.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

THE undermentioned officers have been ordered to embark in H.M.S. Malabar at Portsmouth on the 15th and at Queenstown on the 18th inst. for Bombay:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

K Battery R H A—Capt E A Lambart, Lieuts L Graham, C H de Rougemont, and K Combe.
Medical Staff—Surg-Maj W B Allin, Surgs-Capts A E Smithson and A T I Lilly.
2nd Gloucester—Lieut and Qmr B N Spraggatt.
Chaplains' Dept—Rev F Vincent.
2nd Scottish Rifles—Col C T Barrow, D S O.
1st Worcester.—Maj W S Clarke.
1st North Stafford—Lieut L K Carlyon.
R M L I—Lieut D H Drake-Brockman.
Ordance Dept—Hon Lieut T W Brumby
2nd Royal Warwick—Second Lieut W M C Crowe.
2nd Royal Lanc—T P C Keily.
2nd Royal Sussex—Second Lieuts A M Cowie and P S Cookson.
1st North Lanc—Second Lieut J Ducat.
2nd Yorks L I—Second Lieut. G G Ottley.
4th K Rifles—Second Lieut C C Herbert-Stepney.
2nd R Inniskilling Fus—Second Lieut L R G Walker.
2nd South Wales Borderers—Second Lieuts E W McK Ballantyne and T M Gillespie.
Lieut R J Bentinck.

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

49th Field R A—Major A N Rochefort, Lieut J L F Shepherd, Second Lieut R Roper, Second Lieut G J Henderson.
2nd S W Borderers—Second Lieut E E Bousfield.
1st Rifle Brigade—Lieut C E Green.
2nd Middlesex—Second Lieut G Bailey.
1st Worcester—Capt C C How.
1st Hants—B N Bouchier.
4th K R Rifles—Brevet Major Lord F FitzGerald, Second Lieut G V Hordern.
1st K R Rifles—Second Lieut V H S Scratchley.
1st Bedford—Second Lieut G W Dundas.
2nd Manchester—Second Lieut V N FitzGibbon.
2nd S W Borderers—Capt W B Watts.
2nd Seaforth Highlanders—Major J W Hughes-Hallet.
1st East Kent—G V Daughlish.
Medical Staff—Surg Capts C Dalton, S J Rennie, H O Trevor, R J W Mawhinny.
1st Cheshire—Lieut J F Walseley.
Indian Staff Corps—Wife of Capt E E Forbes, wife of Capt S O Gough, wife of Lieut G L H Sanders, wife of Lieut C A Brown.
Royal Artillery—Wife of Capt S W Lane,
16th Lancers.—Lieut and Qmr E Heymer.
Miss A M Laing and Miss A Watkins.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 26th September, 1891, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	68,000	1,09,000	4,000	1,81,000
Or per mile of Railway	148	236	9	393
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	7,84,387	11,01,763	45,921	19,32,071
Total for 13 weeks	8,52,387	12,10,763	49,121	21,13,071
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,436	82,002	5,022	1,64,460
Per mile of Ry do.	168	178	11	357
Total to corresponding date do.	9,65,657	9,65,905	40,507	19,71,469

Increase for the week .... Rs. 16,540
Do. to date .... „ 1,41,602

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindh-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 26th September, 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,01,000	2,38,000	4,000	3,43,000
Or per mile of railway	61	142	2	205
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	11,86,687	26,01,139	54,118	38,41,944
Total for 13 weeks.	12,87,687	28,39,139	58,118	41,84,944
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	1,01,991	1,55,721	5,757	2,65,463
Per mile of Ry do.	64	93	3	159
Total to corresponding date do.	12,52,138	17,05,252	58,703	30,16,093

Increase for the week .... Rs. 76,531
Do. to date .... „ 11,68,851

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 4th October, 1891.
[Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·837
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	·794
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79
General Directions of Wind*	N, ENE, WNW, NW NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	225
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
„ „ year	76·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th October	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE DE COBAIN SCANDAL.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

An important investigation was opened unexpectedly on Wednesday (16th ultimo) at Belfast Police Court before Mr. Eaton, Resident Magistrate. A young man named Allen, described as a clerk, was charged with having exposed an indecent print to public view on August 11th. Prisoner was arrested on a police warrant on emerging from the Olympia Palace on Tuesday night (15th ultimo). Mr. Campbell, barrister, prosecuted on behalf of the Attorney-General; Mr. Whitaker, barrister, watched the proceedings on behalf of an absent gentleman; and Mr. Harper, solicitor, defended. Mr. Campbell stated that two informations had been made—one by a man named Cole, and another by a man named Rogers. The substance of what they deposed to was that on the date named, while they were drinking at the Rainbow Tavern, apparently with the accused, the latter handed Cole a photograph of an indecent character, and also exhibited an indecent print and some printed matter of an indecent character. It was matter of public notoriety that some months ago certain informations were made accusing one of the members for Belfast of very serious offences and that a warrant having been issued for the arrest of that person, he found it convenient to take a journey to another country. It would appear that subsequently some friends of Mr. De Cobain, with the assistance of Mr. Dudgeon, a solicitor, had been spending their time and money in an attempt to interfere with and destroy the evidence that the police had collected for the prosecution of Mr. De Cobain. It would be found, however, that the authorities had been equal to the occasion, and had been in a position to checkmate what to all appearances had been a very bold conspiracy. It would appear that Mr Dudgeon, with the assistance of other persons in Belfast, had been spending his time for some weeks in attending taverns and public bars, and giving drinks to persons who had already made statements to the police regarding the charges against Mr. De Cobain. The learned counsel thought it would also be proved that pecuniary inducements had been held out. In furtherance of this policy the man Cole had been engaged in addition to Rogers, who was formerly a constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary. A man named Jewell also appeared to have been acting in the same way. William Allen, the man in the dock, was one of the men who made an information affecting Mr. De Cobain.

Michael A. Rogers, formerly in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and connected with the detective force, stated that he had been engaged in Belfast for not quite a month by Mr. Dudgeon, solicitor to Mr. De Cobain, for the purpose of "trying to find out this conspiracy against him." He knew Allen, and had heard that he had laid information against Mr. De Cobain. He had also heard that men named Heggie, Lindsay, and Gamble had laid information against Mr De Cobain. He had not seen these men, but had seen Allen, and had heard him speak of Mr. De Cobain's case. On 11th August he and Cole and Geddes were drinking together. Allen showed a photograph to Cole and made some remark about it. Cole put the photo in his pocket, and Allen made use of some filthy remarks, and said he knew what he wanted it for. Witness subsequently obtained possession of the photograph, and informed Mr. Dudgeon of the occurrence. They afterwards together visited Coles' house. On that occasion Mr. De Cobain's brother did not visit the house, but witness had previously seen him there. Witness laid an information on the matter, but it was not by Mr. Dudgeon's direction. In the course of cross-examination, witness said he had known Allen for a number of years. Witness had been employed to unearth the conspiracy against Mr. De Cobain. With that view he had seen some of the parties who had been witnesses in the case. He declined to give the names of the parties. Counsel said—We assert that you are trying to put criminality on persons like the prisoner who have been witnesses in the case. Witness replied—And we will put it on a good many more.

Further evidence was led on Thursday (17th ult.) when the Magistrate found that there was no case against the accused.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. DE COBAIN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* on Thursday (17th ult.) published an interview which one of its correspondents has had with Mr. De Cobain at Boulogne. Mr. De Cobain says:—"I had determined on silence, but as you have found me out I suppose I must speak. Of course it is needless for me to say that the charges are groundless, and before God I swear I am as innocent as any newly-born babe." With this Mr. De Cobain launched forth into the account of his connection with his accusers, which substantially is already familiar to the newspaper public. His main contention, it will be remembered, is that it is a case of blackmail, for which opportunities were given to the blackmailers by visits to Mr. De Cobain's house in connection with prayer meetings which he conducted, and with an Orange Lodge over which he presided.

"When did you first hear of these charges against you?"

"I heard of them in fragments, and from my agent in Belfast. I was at the time staying with my brother, a clergyman in Yorkshire. Whilst I heard vague stories of crimes I was supposed to have committed, I received letters and telegrams from so-called friends advising me to leave the country or I might get into trouble. I can't show you these telegrams, but I have them all, and they are but a small point of a gigantic conspiracy for my political destruction. I hope you understand I assert conspiracy, and my solicitor has documents to prove that certain persons have combined together for my destruction, and have bribed those men who have brought these charges."

"Who are those persons you so accuse, Mr. De Cobain?"

"Names I cannot give you without my solicitor's permission, but this much I can tell you. They are members of the old high Tory party in the north of Ireland, and they one and all hate me like dirt. Some of these people have plenty of money, but they are vulgar enough for anything, and even allow themselves to stoop to villainy. If I choose, continued Mr. De Cobain, with evident excitement, "I could show you the record of one of the most vile, abominable, and disgraceful plots ever conceived. The people who organised this scheme hold their heads up high now, but when the information I possess—and, mind you, it is a large thing to say—is made public, not only will England be dumbfoundered, but the whole of Europe, to think that men could stoop to such blackguardism."

"But, Mr. De Cobain, if such is the fact—and excuse me putting it plainly—why did you run away?"

"Well, you have put it very straight to me, and I will tell you. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. When I received the fragmentary evidence of my agent, and the advice of men I then called 'friends' to 'clear out,' I had not the slightest idea of the charges to be brought against me. It might be one of murder for all I knew to the contrary. When my 'friends' did get me out of England, they sent me wires to go here, there, and everywhere, and said they would look after my interests. According to this advice, I went to different parts of Spain, and at one of the towns I was in the true nature of the charges against me came to my knowledge. I was very ill at the time and would have returned at once, but my doctors refused to allow me to be removed except by easy stages, as they said with my weak heart any sudden exertion might prove fatal. When I arrived at Boulogne I was very bad indeed, and was resident here for three weeks without even my solicitor knowing my whereabouts. When I got better I wrote to him to come and see me, and this was the first intimation the press or the public had of coming here. This meeting with my solicitor was in July, and not until then did he or even a detective commence work on my behalf. The result in this short time has been to unveil the plot I have told you about."

"But if you saw your innocence could be so easily proved, why did you not then return to England?"

"I will put my answer in this way until July I did not know the full extent of the charges. I have now proved them to be false, so why should I in my delicate state of health go from here, where I have a comfortable home, to a country where I shall at once be arrested? Besides, I must first fully consult my solicitor. Why, even poor Captain Verney did this much before he returned. When it suits my purpose I shall return and not before."

A letter has been published in a Moscow paper from a village priest named Vilimonoff, who writes as follows from the village of Mussirma, district of Zivilsk, province of Kazan:—"There are persons who have already gone two and three weeks without bread, and have barely managed to keep themselves alive on grass and leaves of trees. In one family several children, from seven to fifteen years of age, have become so fearfully weak from hunger, so ghastly pale, and so emaciated that they can no longer keep up on their swollen feet. In the hut is a jar containing a green powder produced by rubbing the dry leaves of lime trees between the hands which has been the only food of this family for a month past." The *Courier* of Warsaw reports that business is gradually diminishing on all sides, and the number of discharged workmen out of employment is daily on the increase.

THE REPORTED OCCUPATION OF SIGRI.

Considerable sensation was excited in all the European capitals on Monday (Sept. 14) by a telegraphic report from Constantinople to the effect that on the previous Friday troops with guns landed from British ironclads, and occupied and fortified a small island off Cape Sigri, on the west coast of Mitylene, some seventy miles from the entrance to the Hellespont from the Mediterranean. The rumour was the more extraordinary as it appears to have been transmitted by the Greek, French, and Russian consuls on the island in question to their respective Governments or to their Ministers in Constantinople. On receipt of the news, which was at once connected with the Dardanelles question, the Bourses became depressed. Large sales of stock, we are told, were made on orders from Constantinople, and both in London and in Paris the influence on prices was remarkable.

The following is the text of the telegram relating to the Sigri incident which was received by one of the Embassies at Constantinople on Sunday last:—"Mitylene, Sept. 13, 9-30 morning.—The English have disembarked with guns at Sigri islet without permission, and are now installed in tents on the islet, which is surrounded by torpedoes. The Governor has asked from the British Vice-Consul the reason of this proceeding."

The sensation appears to have had as its basis the fact that a body of seamen belonging to the British war vessels attached to the Mediterranean Squadron had been landed for gun drill on the islet of Sigri. On the original reports coming to the knowledge of the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Porte, he requested explanations from Sir William White, the British Ambassador. His Excellency instructed Sir Alfred Sandison, his Chief Dragoman, to inform the Minister that he knew nothing of the alleged occupation. He pointed out that probably the British ironclads were engaged in their periodical gun practice, and that it was possible the Admiral, on this particular occasion, might have extended the manœuvres by disembarking some men on a desert island for exercise. There could be no question of torpedoes having been laid down, and this statement could only have been founded on some torpedo practice carried on by the British vessels. The British Ambassador gave similar explanations to his diplomatic colleagues.

Though Sir W. White directed verbal explanations on the matter to be given to the Porte by Sir Alfred Sandison, the Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed a note to the British Ambassador representing that these explanations should be furnished in writing.

CONTINENTAL OPINION.

Opinion in Paris regarding the incident is divided into two camps. One of these considers the excitement caused as the work of unscrupulous speculators, who, taking advantage of the present friction in the Dardanelle, distorted a common occurrence into an act of hostility, the alarming rumour of course affecting the Bourse considerably. The other side thinks the landing, though only temporary, was partly a heave of the lead on England's part, the object being to find out how such action would be received by public opinion, and partly a hint indicating to the Porte what she might and would do with ease in case of emergency, this idea being supported by the fact that the fleet, which is double its usual strength, took all the soundings off Sigri.

In Turkish circles the manœuvres of the British vessels near Mitylene are regarded as abnormal, and as intended to impress the Sultan by showing him how easily England might act in case of necessity. It is also pointed out that the British Squadron in the Levant is much stronger than usual, and that last year soundings were taken off the coast of Mitylene.

The rumour has been much discussed in Berlin. The *Natonal Zeitung* regards it as a warning and reminder to Russian and Turkey that the free passage of Russia war vessels through the Dardanelles, if permitetd by the Sultan, will be seriously opposed by other Powers, and will cost Turkey a piece of fine territory. The *Vossische Zitung* conjectures that the British Foreign Office wished, perhaps, to throw out a hint that it had made due preparations to meet the case of a breach of treaty concerning the Straits, and intended to take a compensation for England to counterbalance the Russian successes. This it thinks the more necessary as England has, by the Cyprus treaty, guaranteed to Turkey her Asiatic possessions, and would be seriously hampered in fulfilling this obligation by new Russo-Turkish agreements about the Dardanelles. The *Vossische* concludes that "the best result of the rumour would be that Russia and the Porte, having their attention drawn to the possibility of most serious consequences otherwise ensuing, should cancel their recent Dardanelles agreement."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says that not even the official contradiction of the report sufficed to enable the Bourse there to recover on Tuesday from the effects of the shock it received. All the newspapers in Austria regard the report as symptomatic of what may any day really occur. The *Presse* considers the sensational news as the sign of a guilty conscience on the part of France and Russia, or of the presentiment of some coup to be carried out by England as her reply to the recent Dardanelles agreement.

The Russian papers generally describe the reports recently published by some English and German journals attributing to Russia aggressive designs against Turkey as absurd fables, and strongly affirm that Russia entertains nothing but pacific intentions towards the Ottoman Empire. The same language is held in official circles. Alluding to the Sigri incident, the *Novoe Vremya* asks what would Great Britain say if another State were to follow her example, and were to land troops, say in Ceylon; while taking note of the explanation that the landing of British sailors on the islet of Sigri was simply for the purposes of drill, the paper holds that Great Britain is to blame for establishing what it describes as a bad precedent involving the violation of foreign territory.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH "AGREEMENT."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sept. 16. The following information sent to me from Vienna is trustworthy:—No treaty has been concluded between Russia and Turkey. What really took place in connection with the passage of the Dardanelles by the Moswa is this. M. de Nelidoff addressed a letter to the Porte enumerating the demands of Russia concerning the passage of the straits. The Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, replied by another memoir. The Sultan took cognisance of this memoir, and decided upon the following without previous consultation with his Grand Vizier:—"Russian ships traversing the Dardanelles will be considered as merchant vessels, and, as such, will be allowed to pass after having given information of their passage through the Russian Embassy to the Ministers of the Interior, of Police, and Marine. If they delay more than six hours in making this passage they must satisfy all the duty obligations to which ships of commerce have to submit. This concession of the Sultan is revocable from day to day." I have reason to believe that, at the same time, the Russian Govervment has accorded to the Sultan certain large reductions of the war indemnity. The obligations of certain large sums of indebtedness already due and not yet paid have been discharged.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S POLICY.

Replying to the toast of his health at the dinner given in his honour at Cassel on Sept. 11, by the members of the Communal Diet, the Emperor William said it was not to be wondered at that his visit to Cassel should arouse in his breast a feeling of special interest, seeing that three and a half years of his youth had been passed there. He more particularly recalled the time when, as an officer of the staff of his illustrious father, now resting in God, he entered that town for the first time in 1871 with the victorious Hessian troops. Since that time a heavy responsibility had been laid upon his shoulders, but he would continue in the path followed by his ancestors, and continually watch over the welfare of the people both at home and abroad. He could assure the people of Hesse of his uninterrupted Royal favour in home affairs, as also in the event of foreign struggles, and trusted that they would help him as hitherto to fulfil his duties as a ruler.

The Berlin *Post* publishes the following report of the Emperor's speech after the parade. Addressing Count Waldersee, His Majesty said:—"I rejoice that the 4th Army Corps has carried out the parade to my satisfaction, especially as the combatant sons of Thuringia, Saxony, and Altmark took part here in the same struggle. Erfurt forms a serious point in our history. At this place the Corsican parvenu most deeply humbled us and most horribly treated us. Also from here in 1813 proceeded a stream of vengeance. I remember eight years ago my gracious grandfather's sharp glance rested with satisfaction on the corps, commanded at that time by the present Field-Marshal von Blumenthal. Erfurt is, in fact, connected with great moments. I am gratified that the corps continues to maintain its eminent efficiency, and am fully confident that, in peace or war, the corps will retain its smartness under your Excellency's leadership."

Of seventy-seven German chambers of commerce, sixty-one have voted in favour of an exhibition to be held in Berlin in 1895. Forty-five gave their votes for a German National, and sixteen for an International exhibition.

THE FRAUDS ON THE ORIENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The *Statesman* says:—Coming, as it does, so soon after the failure of justice in the Chartered Bank case, the acquittal of Dorabji Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, the Deputy Manager of the Oriental Life Assurance Society in Bombay, on a charge of criminal misappropriation of some three lakhs of rupees, in the face of his general admission of the defalcation, and in spite of the direction of the Judge to the jury, that they were not bound by the ruling of the Calcutta Court, seems to render an early amendment of the law, or the passing of a declaratory Act as to the meaning of the existing law, inevitable. If only on account of the demoralising effect it must have on persons occupying positions of trust in this country, it is impossible that the present state of things should be allowed to continue. It is all very well to say, as an up-country contemporary does, that the protection for mercantile firms lies within their own doors, but has not the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal lately reminded us that no system of book-keeping can prevent fraud?

The *English Mail* says:—This most important case seems to have had a very unfortunate ending, if the decision of the Judge on the award of the Common Jury is final. The defalcations are as clear as noonday with these letters and telegrams from Shroff, combined with the evidence from the books of the Company. A great deal seems to have been made out of some Rs. 5,000 not entered by Shroff in the rough Cash-book, but as a separate Memorandum—the chief item of Rs. 2,800 being only in a Letter-book known to the accused. This was clearly his omission, therefore his fault, that these Memorandums were not entered, if they should have been. Most business men give Memorandums at times to account. These, therefore, are of no moment. That the Government Paper for Rs. 2,45,000 was clearly proved from the Books there can be little doubt, as the accumulation of saving from the commencement of the Company out of the 20 per cent. for working expenses, and if the sum of Rs. 5,000 on account of the Memorandums was deducted from Rs. 53,000 the deficit would be Rs. 48,000, as from 1st January to 16th April 1891 inclusive, after taking the Cash balance at 31st December 1890 into account. Therefore on this evidence it seems clear that the defalcation took place as above described. This is pathetically given by the accused in his letters to Mr. Slater. It would appear that all the Books of the Company are in perfect order, but the rough Cash Book kept by Shroff which was not kept up to the mark at all times as it should have been. Still, as the accused stated, the book was not fabricated, and of course it was his intention to keep it as it was. We learn that the loss of three lakhs does not affect the Policy-holders or Shareholders in the slightest, as their 80 per cent. is intact with the Official Trustee. The fraud was from the savings of the 20 per cent. allowed for expenses of management. We sympathise with Mr. McLauchlan Slater at this trying time, as it is mainly owing to his able, energetic, and economical management that the Oriental is one of the most prosperous Life Assurance Companies anywhere and doing incalculable good to the Native community.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Sir W. White, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, was received by the Sultan on Saturday (Sept. 12) "with marked cordiality," the *Times* correspondent assures us. The recent changes in the Ministry, the Sultan declared, indicate no modification of the Porte's foreign or internal policy, which remains firmly bent on the maintenance of peace and friendly relations with all Powers without distinction, and on the progress and welfare of the Empire. All sensational reports, circulated in a contrary sense are entirely erroneous. From St. Petersburg, however, we are told by the *Times* correspondent that the recent success of Russian diplomacy on the Golden Horn has excited great expectations in Russia. Public opinion, he adds, demands that the Government should strike the iron while it is hot, and that the Sultan should be persuaded that he has now an opportunity of making good the former mistakes of Turkish diplomacy. These mistakes have caused him to become only nominal Sovereign of Egypt, Bosnia, Eastern Roumelia, and Cyprus. This may, however, yet be made good if the Porte will continue to follow the Franco-Russian policy.

Rumours which, if well founded, are significant, are current in St. Petersburg that the Czar and Czarina intended to pay an early visit to the German Court. The German Emperor and Empress, it is added, would return the visit next month by attending the Imperial silver wedding, which is to take place on Oct. 28 in the Russian capital. At the same time it is stated that the Czar has expressed to the Baron de Mohrenheim his indignation at the French Chauvinistic demonstrations, instructing the Ambassador to leave no doubt about Russia's moving no finger in the case of a war of revenge provoked by France. The report as to the Imperial visit to Germany is regarded with some suspicion in Berlin, but it is not considered impossible.

In a Berlin letter addressed to the *Political Correspondence* of Vienna, the reproach of a portion of the English Press that Great Britain is left by the Allied Powers to shift for herself in the Dardanelles question, is met by the remark that up to now the Cabinet of St. James's has made no proposal whatever with regard to the latest arrangement between Russia and Turkey, but that any project calculated to secure the effect of existing international treaties would doubtless receive the heartiest support of the Triple Alliance.

On the whole the feeling on the Continent seems less strained and excited than it has been.

BARON HIRSCH'S APPEAL TO THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

The following is a translation of an appeal which Baron Hirsch has issued to his co-religionists in Russia:—"You know that I am endeavouring to better your lot. It is, therefore, my duty to speak plainly to you, and to tell you that which it is necessary you should know. I am aware of the reasons which oblige many of you to emigrate, and I will gladly do all in my power to assist you in your hour of distress. But you must make this possible for me. Your emigration must not resemble a headlong, reckless flight, by which the endeavour to escape from one danger ends in destruction. You know that properly organised committees are shortly to be established in Russia with the consent and under the supervision of the Imperial Russian Government. The duty of these committees will be to organise the emigration in a business like way. All persons desirous of emigrating will have to apply to the local committees, who alone will be authorised to give you the necessary facilities. Only those persons who have been selected by the committees can have the advantage of the assistance of myself and of those who are working with me. Anyone who leaves the country without the concurrence of the committees will do so at his own risk, and must not count on any aid from me. It is obvious that in the beginning the number of emigrants cannot be large; for not only must places of refuge be found for those who first depart, but necessary preparations made for those who follow. Later on the emigration will be able to assume large proportions. Remember that I can do nothing for you without the benevolent and gracious support of the Imperial Russian Government. In conclusion, I appeal to you. You are the inheritors of your father, who for centuries have suffered so much. Bear this inheritance yet awhile with equal resignation. Have also further patience, and thus render it possible for those to help you who are anxious to do so. I send you these words of warning and of encouragement in my own name and in the name of thousands of your co religionists. Take them to heart and understand them. May the good God help you and me and also the many who work with us for your benefit with so much devotion.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

War Office, Pall-Mall, Sept 15.

Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned Lieut-Cols and Cols on completion of five years' service as Regimental Lieut-Cols, are placed upon the Indian Supernumery List:—G. Strahan (late Bengal) and B. J. Goldie (late Bengal).

Line Battalions.

The Worcesterthire Regt.—Sec Lieut C F Harold to be Lieut, vice G W Lewis, promoted.

The York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt W H Vicars retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Lieut R E Gallindo, from the Royal Sussex Regt, to be Capt, vice W H Vicars.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs the Duke of Albany's)—Maj H G Grant to be Lieut-Col, vice Col J F Hilton, placed on half-pay.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut H W Jackson to be Capt, vice H H Burney, seconded.

Staff.—Lieut E H H Gordon, the Gordon Highlander, to be Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Gen W G D Massy, C B, commanding the troops in Ceylon.

The Government has provided a sum of twenty-two million roubles for the relief of the sufferers by the prevailing distress. Supplies of seed for the winter sowings have likewise been provided. According to official reports the harvest has completely failed in thirteen governments, and partially in eight others.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, Sept. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F A Watkins, B; Mr E J Jackson, B; Mr J R Tregear, Bo; Capt E S Hastings, D S O, I S C; Capt C A Muspratt-Williams, R A; Lieut W N M Cook, I S C; Lieut W B James, I S C; Lieut C T A Searle, I S C; Surg-Maj W Woodforde-Finden, B M S; Surg-Maj B Doyle, B M S

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Penny, B, 3 mos; Mr J H C Kelly, B, Priv Leave Commuted to M C for 6 mos; Mr A C Lloyd, B, 6 mos; Mr J N D La Touche, B, 6 mos; Mr H A S Fenner, B, 10 days; Mr F A Nicholson, M C S, 14 days; Mr J Walker, M C S, Priv Leave Commuted to M C for 6 mos; Mr C H Hutton, B, 4 mos; Mr E L French, B, 6 mos; Mr L P Walsh, C I E, Bo, 1 week and to return; Col T M Ward, I S C, 41 days; Lieut-Col D Heming, M Inf, 4 mos; Capt L S Newmarch, I S C, 6 mos; Capt D W Purdon, I S C, 6 mos; Capt P H Saulez, I S C, 1 mo; Surg G Shewan, B M S, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H J S Cotton, B C S; Mr H F Evans, B C S; Mr A F Steinberg, B C S; Mr F R S Collier, B C S; Mr W P Vonder Horst, B; Mr A C Bryson, B; Mr J J Henderson, B; Mr C C Mountford, B; Mr J L Macpherson, B; Mr W Wiseman, B; Mr D D Murdoch, M C S; Mr E Gibson, M C S; Mr H Bradley, M C S; Mr A Keyser, Bo C S; Capt J Hext, C I E, R N, Ind Marine; Col C H Garbett, I S C; Col G R Peart, I S C; Col W S Brooke, I S C; Col W A Lawrence, I S C; Col B Blood, C B, R E; Col A G Ross, C B, I S C; Lt-Col J A D Gordon, I S C; Lt-Col R Stokoe, M Inf; Lt-Col D Robertson, I S C; Lt-Col C A de N Lucas, I S C; Lt-Col C E Hallett, I S C; Maj F D Raikes, C I E, I S C; Maj M W Saunders, R A; Maj F B Peile, I S C; Capt G S Goldsmid, I S C; Capt H J Bolton, I S C; Capt V M Stockley, I S C; Lt R E H Dyer, I S C; Lt A Cadell, I S C; Lt K O Burne, I S C; Lt W W Evans, I S C; Lt C Bailey, I S C; Lt C H Clements, I S C; Lt H J Macleod, I S C; Brig-Surg J Smith, Mad M S; Surg-Maj W H Thornhill, Mad M S; Surg P H C Charles, B M S; Surg R J Baker, Bo M S; Rev J I B Cockin, B E E; Rev J Sharp, M E E

Medical Board.—Dep. Surg.-Gen. S. B. Partridge, Bengal Retired List, whose appointment as member of the India Office Medical Board expires on the 31st October next, has been reappointed for a term of three years.

The Miranzai Expedition.—The *London Gazette* of the 15th instant contained the General Order and despatches regarding the Miranzai expedition, which have already appeared in the Gazette of India.

The *India List*, Civil and Military, corrected up to July, 1891, has just been published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., by permission of the Secretary of State for India. This issue is rather later than usual, in consequence of the amalgamation of the three Staff Corps. The military matter has also been rearranged according to Departments, instead of as heretofore according to Presidencies. As a work of reference this publication is invaluable to all who are interested in the Indian Services.

India Office, Sept. 15.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and admission to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

Indian Staff Corps.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Maj J Grant, Maj and Local Lieut-Col H Mellis, Maj F C Burton, Maj J A Miley, Maj T F Hobday, and Maj E H Wilson.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut W E Tomkins, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt. Dated November 29, 1889, but to rank from August 25, 1889. Lieut F W Pirrie, from the Lincolnshire Regt. Dated October 25, 1889, but to rank from May 8, 1889. Lieut J S Hodding, from the South Staffordshire Regt. Dated November 1, 1889, but to rank from June 26, 1889. Sec-Lieut J J P Quinn, from the Royal Berkshire Regt; Sec Lieut J S Dallas, from the Royal West Kent Regt; Sec Lieut H E Norman, from the West Riding Regt; Lieut W G Cooper, from the Leicestershire Regt. Dated April 9, 1890, but to rank from March 21, 1890. Sec Lieut F A Thatcher, from the Hampshire Regt.

Bombay Medical Establishment.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.—Surgeon-Maj G Bainbridge and Surgeon-Maj J Arnot, MD.

Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment.

To be senior Apothecary, First Grade—Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Hon Lieut, J Cameron.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Hon Lieut—Apothecary, First Grade, T Davis.

Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment.

To be Senior Apothecaries, First Grade—Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Hon Lieut, E Gillson, Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Hon Lieut J I Laffrey.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Hon Lieut—Apothecary, First Grade, S Chalke.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—Major H. P. Young, Indian Staff Corps, and Brigade-Surgeon R. G. Mathew, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The following appointment has been made by the Government of India to the Military Secretariat:—Major H. F. S. Ramsden, Indian Staff Corps, to be an Assist.-Secy.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of the Governor of Bombay:—Capt. J. Fowle, 21st Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp.

The undermentioned officer is continued in his appointment on promotion on half-pay:—Lieut.-Col. A. B. Stopford, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Bombay Establishment.

Errata.—The second Christian name of Lieut.-Col. C. F. Massy, Indian Staff Corps, is Francis, and not Frederick, as stated in the *London Gazette* of July 14, 1891. Lieut. E. R. Foord, whose admission to the Indian Staff Corps was notified in the *London Gazette* of August 21, 1891, should have been described as of the Royal Irish Regt, instead of as of the Royal Irish Rifles.

WAR VESSELS IN CHINESE WATERS.

At the present time a statement of the British and Foreign Men-of-War in Chinese waters will be perused with interest:—

BRITISH SHIPS.

Name.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	I. H.P	Whereat.
Alacrity	Despatch-vessel	1700	4	3180	Swatow
Caroline	Cruiser	1400	14	1440	Hankow
Egeria	Surveying ship	740	—	—	Singapore
Esk	G-boat 3rd class	393	3	340	In reserve
Firebrand	G-boat 2nd class	455	4	460	Foochow
Hyacinth	Cruiser	1420	8	1190	On a cruise
Impericuse*	Twinscrew battle ship	8400	10	10000	Nagasaki
Leander	Cruiser 2nd class	4300	10	5500	Shanghai
Linnet	Gun-vessel 2nd class	756	5	1050	Nagasaki
Mercury	Cruiser	3730	13	7290	Shanghai
Peacock	Gunboat 1st class	750	6	1200	Wuhu
Pigmy	Gunboat 1st class	755	6	1200	Hongkong
Plover	Gunboat 1st class	755	6	1200	Amoy
Porpoise	Steel torpedo cruiser	1770	6	3500	Shanghai
Rattler	Gunboat 1st class	715	6	1200	Singapore
Redpole	Gunboat 1st class	805	6	1200	Chinkiang
Severn	Cruiser	4050	12	6000	Shanghai
Solent	Torpedo mining launch	150	—	—	On a cruise
Swift	Gun-vessel 2nd class	756	5	1040	Hankow
Tweed	G-boat 3rd class	363	3	340	In reserve
V Emanuel	receiving ship	5157	14	—	Hongkong
Wivern	Coast defence ship	2750	4	1450	Hongkong

Torpedo Boats in Reserve Nos. 8, 20, 35, 36, 37 and 38, first class; and 3 second class boats.

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Fred. W. Richards, K.C.B.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR.

Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Whereat.
Ad Nakhimoff	Russian armored cruiser	8000	22	8000	Shingapore
Aleout	Russian gunboat	800	—	—	Nagasaki
Alexandrine	German cruiser	3200	—	—	Yokohama
Alliance	U. S. gunboat	615	—	—	Yokohama
Aragon	Spanish cruiser	1908	—	—	On a cruise
Aspic	French gunboat	470	4	450	Kiukiang
Chasseur	French despatch vessel	—	—	—	Saigon
Diu	Portuguese gun-boat	706	—	—	Macao
Iltis	German gunboat	489	—	—	Port Arthur
Inconstant	French gunboat	800	—	—	Hankow
Kongo	Japanese cruiser	2240	—	—	Yokohama
Koreyetz	Russian gunboat	1200	—	—	Vladivostock
Leipzig	German cruiser	3800	—	—	Yokohama
Lutin	French gunboat	485	4	425	Touron
Mandjour	Russian gun-vessel	1100	9	1200	Hankow
Marion	U. S. corvette	1900	7	1170	Kobe
Monocacy	U. S. sloop	1370	6	1470	Nagasaki
Omaha	U. S. corvette	2400	12	1150	Yokohama
Palos	U. S. gunboat	420	6	500	Foochow
Pluzier	French gunboat	540	—	420	Haiphong
Reina Cristina	Spanish cruiser	3000	—	—	Manila
Rio Lima	Portuguese gun-boat	500	—	—	Hongkong
Sivoutche	Russian cruiser	900	1	1000	Amoy
Sophie	German cruiser	2100	—	—	Yokohama
Swatara	Corvette	—	—	—	Kobe
Tejo	Portuguese gun-boat	540	3	100	Macao
Triomphante	French cruiser	4500	—	—	Vladivostock
Villars	French cruiser	—	—	—	Vladivostock
Vibere	French gunboat	18	—	425	On a cruise
Volturno	Italian gunboat	346	—	—	Shanghai
W Menomakh	Russian ironclad	8000	—	—	Vladivostock
Wolf	German gunboat	384	6	310	Taiwanfoo

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·980	N E	3	83·6	70·1	90	0·08	29·87	+3·65
Agra	29·988	S E	3	81·6	69·5	84	0·23	30·68	+2·27
Cawnpore	30·000	N E	3	88·0	75·1	91	...	40·67	...
Allahabad	29·967	Calm.	.2	88·5	72·6	82	..	46·59	+14·25
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jacobabad	29·946	N E	4	95·0	75·2	58	..	0·46	—2·43
Karachi	29·935	E	8	89·0	64·9	74	...	0·21	—6·10
Ajmere	29·965	W	6	90·7	68·6	54	..	6·31	—14·46
Deesa	29·971	S E	11	92·8	69·3	64	..	12·56	—12·26
Rajkote	29·936	N N W	7	91·9	68·3	68	..	25·70	—3·61
Veraval	29·957	N	4	85·8	70·3	80	...	24·09	..
Neemuch	29·999	W S W	8	82·8	64·7	82	..	20·17	—10·16
Indore	29·975	Calm.	1	85·5	73·1	83	0·02	27·84	—5·35
Saugor	30·000	S E	2	87·3	69·6	78	..	63·41	+23·62
Jubbulpur	30·010	Calm.	1	85·4	73·1	97	...	73·93	+20·38
Hoshangabad	29·994	Calm.	2	87·3	71·7	81	..	66·30	+11·52
Khandwa	29·970	N N W	1	84·2	72·2	84	..	31·62	+1·11
Raipur	29·966	N	4	89·0	75·1	88	...	53·51	+4·97
Nagpoor	30·001	E S E	3	88·3	73·4	92	0·24	50·57	+6·04
Amraoti	29·995	N E	4	89·8	71·9	90	0·04	36·92	+5·38
Akola	29·982	N E	3	91·0	68·9	88	..	29·58	—2·40
Surat	29·936	S W	L	89·0	72·1	95	..	63·67	+21·89
Malegaon	29·969	E S E	3	85·3	65·3	91	0·84	14·61	—7·90
Bombay	29·940	N N E	9	86·3	76·5	78	...	75·91	+1·58
Poona (Yeraoda)	30·008	E	4	81·6	65·0	89	0·15	14·96	—6·28
Sholapore	29·971	N N W	6	90·7	71·0	86	0·78	19·76	—8·68
Ratnagiri	29·917	N E	9	84·9	73·4	91	0·03	97·41	—7·80
Belgaum	29·939	N W	2	82·3	6·8	95	0·12	35·26	—2·35
Goa	29·908	E	5	84·1	75·1	82	0·04	57·79	..
Karwar	29·909	N	3	84·2	72·3	87	0·06	73·13	—42·28
Mangalore	29·927	S E	2	83·8	74·4	95	0·02	81·42	—25·75
Calicut	29·934	E S E	8	86·3	75·0	79	..	72·33	—13·98
Cochin	29·938	N E	M	86·8	72·6	85	..	60·40	—17·85
Bangalore	29·979	E	18	82·2	68·8	78	..	16·61	—3·48
Secunderabad	29·994	E N E	5	90·7	70·8	78	..	14·43	—10·65
Masuliptm.	29·962	S S E	4	86·1	77·0	82	0·01	22·26	—1·94
Bellary	29·972	Calm.	4	89·0	71·9	84	0·15	4·81	—6·39
Cuddapah	29·956	E N E	..	93·1	75·8	65	..	13·39	—5·31
Madras	29·943	S E	9	87·2	80·6	77	0·02	6·17	—11·36
Coimbatore	29·947	N	..	86·5	72·3	96	..	3·30	—2·46
Trichinopoly	29·947	N E	2	89·0	75·4	91	..	13·16	+1·23
Negapatam	29·921	N	2	90·0	76·2	81	0·02	2·30	—9·50
Colombo, (4th Oct.)	29·985	S S W	7	87·0	73·0	93	2·49	25·85	+0·81

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=0·00 (96·07); E. G. H.=0·00 (80·93); G. T. H.=0·00 (79·77); C. P.=0·00 (75·94).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has decreased slowly at Surat, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut and Coimbatore and has risen elsewhere, the increase being rapid to brisk in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Sind and Gujarat and also at Saugor, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amroati and Secunderabad, and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are low along the Coast from Surra southwards as far as Madras and high in the Central and North-West Provinces. The barometer reads below the normal on the West Coast from Karwar southwards as far as Cochin and above it elsewhere. With the alteration in the distribution of pressure, the wind directions have changed considerably, being now generally north-easterly to south-easterly in most places. The force has been strong at Banglore and generally light in other districts. This morning, the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Ajmere and 8 miles at Rajkot, Khandwa and Bombay. The maximum temperature variations are generally small except at Delhi and Agra (10° below the average) and at Neemuch Khandwa, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly (4° to 7° below the average). Nights are moderately hot at Indore, Jubulpore, Bangalore and Madras and fairly cool at Karachi, Neemuch and Agra, and elsewhere the night temperature is about normal. The lowest temperature registered last night was 64° at Neemuch. Humidity has increased largely in Berar and at Nagpur, Jubulpore, Belgaum and Bellary, but has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The skies are cloudy to overcast in the Punjab, Berar, Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the Central Provinces, but in ether districts they are almost free from clouds. Rain amounting to ¾ths of an inch has fallen at Malegaon and Sholapur, while at Delhi, Agra, Nagpur, Amraoti, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Poona, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras and Negapatam there have been light to moderate showers. The usual seasonal changes are taking place, and the barometer is now becoming gradually highest in the north and lowest in the south. With this change the wind directions have also altered and are now mostly from the north-east and south-east. Pressure is exceedingly uniform over the whole country and fine weather is likely to continue. In Berar, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and at some few stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, however, local showers accompanied by thunder or thunderstorms are still probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Oct 5.

The Barometer increased, in except in one or two stations in the Peninsula and lower Burma. The rise is rapid in the Punjab and the pressure now is highest over that province. The readings generally are very uniform and winds are South-westerly at the head of the Bay and South-easterly over a considerable part of the Peninsula. Elsewhere directions are variable, as winds are beginning to shift to cold weather direction. The force is fresh at the head of the Bay and the temperature on the whole has fallen, except in Burma and parts of Madras. The mean temperature is below normal, except in Burma and the defficiency in the Punjab exceeding seven degrees. Scattered showers of rain are reported in all Provinces, except in Sind, and the rainfall heavy in the north-west Himalaya.

THE BAGPIPES AT CAWNPORE.

I thought (says "Atlas" in *The World*) when the subject of "Jessie Brown" was dealt with in these columns a few months ago, that the romantic incident was for ever closed; but it would appear not to be so by the following letter which I have just received:—

Paxford, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucester, Sept. 8, 1891.

Dear Sir,—I was astonished to read in your issue of April 22 last, referring to the 78th Highlanders, that the bagpipes were left behind on their march with Havelock and Outram's column from Cawnpore to the relief of the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow in 1857. If the "old pipe-major" you allude to "as having made this clear more than once" is Pipe-Major McKellar, who was was pipe-major at the time, and whose likeness is now in this house, made such statement, he must be out of his mind, as the pipes were with us and were played several times after we entered Lucknow between the Residency and banqueting-room until Colonel Inglis (afterwards Sir John Inglis), commanding the garrison, ordered them not to do so, as he thought they brought the fire of the enemy on us; and on one occasion the daughter of a Scotch Company's Service European artilleryman of the old garrison had a fit of syncope on hearing her native music, and in a semi-unconscious state exclaimed, "Dinna you here, it?—dinna forget, the Campbells are coming," &c.; hence the origin of the play and "Jessie Brown." I have been thus long in making this statement, as I had to write to the few officers living who were in the 78th Highlanders at the time to confirm what I now write and never had the remotest doubt of. I believe Pipe-Major McKellar died many years ago. This subject will no doubt be alluded to at the Relief of Lucknow dinner on the 25th inst., when I hope to be present, as those attending must have heard our pipers play. I am very sorry such an erroneous remark appeared in your paper that might have remained uncontradicted, and I write to you in preference to any other paper to do so.—Yours faithfully,

J. Jee, Dep. Insp. Gen., late Surg.-Maj., 78th Highlanders.

P.S.—Of course, the pipers did not play going through the streets of Lucknow, owing to the constant firing from the loopholed houses.

The old Pipe-Major still lives, I believe, in Birmingham. It was on his statement, in a published letter, that my paragraph was founded.

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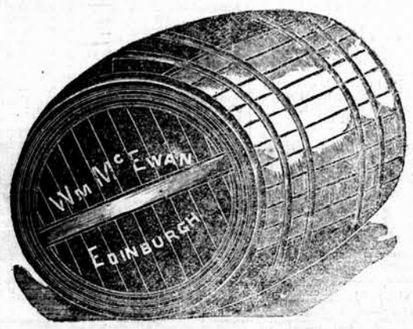
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Printed and published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.